The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,786 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Sept.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. B. Johnson	5th "
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
— GWALIOR	2753	500	R. Haselwood	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

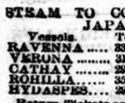
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	900	M. de Horne	17th "
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th "
HYDASPES	2984	400	G. Scrivener	29th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 31, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILA	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s. s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchinson, 25th Sept.
N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris..... 16th Oct.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, September 6, 1886. Agents.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	Rs. a. 1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	"
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	"

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2 0	"
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	"
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4 12	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1 8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	"

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

Samples free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE VIA KATYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons on FRIDAY, 10th September, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 13th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. RAJPOOTANA..	2030	About 30th September 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
26th August 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map. Ans. 8, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OZOKERIT CANDLES.

THEY possess the highest illuminating power, and from their great hardness and non-liability to bend when exposed to a high temperature, are well adapted for Tropical Climates.
Per lb., Annas 12.
Table, Bedroom and Carriage Candles, As. 8 per lb.
Night Lights, extra hard, for India, per box As. 8.
Clark's, Annas 12.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH PATES.

Goose Liver (Pâté d'Foie Gras) ...	Truffled	3 2
Partridge (Pâté d'Perdreaux)	& without	
Snipe (Pâté Becassines).....	truffled,	
Woodcock (Pâté d'Becasses).....	large tin.	2 14
Goose Liver, small, truffled		1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC.....per doz., Rs.	28 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC " "	33 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy " "	37 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use " "	60 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1 12
" Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. "	0 13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. "	0 10
" Fine Pearl	2 lbs. "	0 9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1 4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF	2 oz. tins 1-4; ½lb. tins	2 4
Do. do. MUTTON.	2 oz. tins 1-8; ½lb tins	2 8
Do. do. CHICKEN	" 1-12 "	3 4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	"	1 8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	"	2 4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	"	3 8
CORN FLOUR	in Pkts, 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0 10
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0 10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0 4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0 11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD | Savory		0 10
" " | and Moore's	per doz.	7 0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1 9
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1 10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1 2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lbs. tin	0 10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2 8
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2 4
" RUSKS	per tin	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lbs. tin	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0 7
" "	per doz.	5 0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lbs. tin	0 10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1 9

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BEERS, STOUTS, AND CIDER,
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.
Cash Prices.
Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 0 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 0

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

This Beer has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian market.
Per doz. quarts, cash ...Rs. 7 0 | Per doz. pints, cash ... ...Rs. 5 4

SOLE AGENTS FOR
JOHNSON AND CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.
Per doz. bottles ... ...Rs. 6 8 | Per doz. half-bottles... ...Rs. 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the home market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.
The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 12 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 12

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD,
DIRECT FROM BREWERY.

	Bottles.	Half-bottle.
BASS BEER, L. G. A., by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	" 6 8	" 4 8
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash.	" 8 0	" 5 8
KILDERKINS	each " 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE beg respectfully to inform their numerous CUSTOMERS in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL that each DEPARTMENT of their ESTABLISHMENT is now fitted with the NEWEST GOODS from the HOME MARKETS, and have been specially selected to suit the requirements of residents in all parts of the EAST and for GENTLEMEN arriving or departing by LAND or SEA.

A. L. and W. will be glad to forward patterns of different materials and instructions for self-measurement on receipt of written application.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now, though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and dare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

FOR THE RAINS!!
MRS. LAKE
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.
MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.
PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	" 36	"	25	"	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	" 40	"	25	"	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	"	25 Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6 Steel			5-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.
Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE present Meteorological Changes (*vide* Daily Observatory Report) and consequent disturbances of the Human System, now so prevalent, again call attention to

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

To regard any imported nostrum as superior to this is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding Twenty-five Years, guarantee its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.
Per bottle Re. 1-4; Per dozen Rs. 12.
A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	53,	54,	56
Price Rs.	6-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Rs.	34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48	50,	52,	54,
Rs.	14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
Rs.	23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size	60 by 50	11-8
	72 by 54	14-

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size	60 by 50	10-8
	7 2 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA TH
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.
A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Prices from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.
A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.
ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

DRESS SUITS!
FROCK SUITS!

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85 0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95 0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9 0

	Rs. a.
BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in fine twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45 0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9 0
TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17 0

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V GAIETY THEATRE. R

ANNOUNCEMENT, EXTRAORDINARY.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
(BUT ONE)
of the renowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Mirth and Music.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 10TH,
MONSTER PROGRAMME.
Introducing
WIT WITHOUT RIBALDRY,
SENTIMENT WITHOUT SENILITY,
And an everlasting
CORNUCOPIA OF FUN.
Admission as usual. Smiling begins at 9.
Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.
T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH,
The most laughable thing ever seen in India,
THE BLONDIN DONKEY,
FROM THE ROYAL AQUARIUM, LONDON.
ARIEL,
THE MODERN MYSTERY,
THE LATEST EUROPEAN SENSATION!
At Soundy and Co., Music Saloon,
To-day from 12 till 2, 4 to 7, and from 8 till 10.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, on account of the PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, on account of KHORDADSAL HOLIDAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders held on the 8th September 1886, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (45) Forty five per share will be payable to the registered shareholders at the office of the undersigned on and after the 15th instant, on production of Share Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th September, 1886.

JUST UNPACKED
CHOCOLATE.

Yellow Wrappers	.....	½ lb.	Packet
,,	,, ...	½ ,,	,,
Green	,, ...	½ ,,	,,
Lilac	,, ...	½ ,,	,,
Pink	,, ...	½ ,,	,,
White	,, ...	½ ,,	,,
Chocolate Nougat,	Blank.		
,,	Hand.		
,,	Almonds.		
,,	Montel Nougat.		
,,	Drops.		
Croquettes.			
Chocolate Sticks.			

MORENAS AND Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, MEADOWS STREET.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
Pralines, Chocolate Cream, Jujubes,
Sugared Almonds,
&c., &c., &c.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, &c., &c.
Rs. 2 per lb.
MORENAS AND Co.,
Ice Confectioners.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Adventures of Two Children; by F. E. Weatherly	0 12
Edmee; by Georges Ohnet	0 10
Every Boy's Annual for 1887	3 12
Giant Raft; by Jules Verne, 2 parts	1 4
Godfrey Morgan; by Jules Verne	0 10
"I say No;" by Wilkie Collins	1 4
Little Miss Marigold; by F. E. Weatherly	0 12
Lover's Creed; by Mrs. Cashel Hoey	1 4
Memoir of Percy Bysshe Shelley; by W. M. Rosetti	2 4
Mistaken Identities; by J. R. Ware	0 6
Phantom Lover; by Vernon Lee	0 10
Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms, being an account by the Chinese Monk Fa-Hien, of his Travels in India and Ceylon; by J. Legge	6 12
Shooting; by Lord Walsingham (Badminton Library) 2 vols	13 4
Song of the Bell; by F. E. Weatherly	0 12
Strange Phantasy of Dr. Trintzius; by A. Vitu	0 6
Threatening Eye; by E. F. Knight	2 4
Thumb Stroke; by F. Du Boisgobey	0 10
SUMMER NUMBERS.	
Argosy	0 6
Belgravia	0 10
Boy's Own Paper	0 6
Graphic	1 0
Girl's Own Paper	0 6
Illustrated London News	1 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 8th September, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, a light Victoria, almost new. Price Rs. 450. Apply to TH. KLEIN, No. 30, Elphinstone Circle.

FAMILY SCALES, (self-weighing), a most useful article for every household, also Tin Trays, Knife and Fork, Wire Trays, Cutlery very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, for particulars apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual monthly Bible Reading will be held this evening at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, at half-past-eight o'clock. Subject, 6th Chapter of Hebrews.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND, Pitman's Reporting Style, thoroughly taught in 24 lessons. Apply John Peters, Certificated Teacher of Phonography (recently from Scotland), 2, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

VOLKART BROTHERS have just received a consignment of a few hogsheads of genuine Hungarian Claret at Rs. 150, 175, and 200 per hogshead of about 50 gallons.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SILK UMBRELLAS.—We intend disposing of what remains of our stock of these goods both for Ladies and Gentleman at cost price.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trousers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED MEATS.—Compressed Mutton, Beef sausage, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.—PEARSE, Fort

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the TRAVANCORE POLICE for the year M. E. 1062 will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, till noon on the 30th September, 1886.
2. For further information refer to hand bills which can be had on application to O. H. Bensley, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutchery, Trevandrum, 25th Aug., 1886.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 11th September 1886, at 5 p.m., Madras time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1886.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES COTTON, & Co.,
Broach, 19th July 1886. Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM, the only son of the late VUSONJI PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindu, deceased, was born on the 12th Bhadurwa Sud 8, 1925 (11th September, 1869), and has consequently not yet attain d the age of 18 years or his majority.
This notice is given in consequence of the said JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM having some time past been induced on various occasions, though a minor, to SIGN his name of JUMNADAS VUSONJI to divers papers bearing adhesive and other stamps, and purporting to be promissory notes for considerable sums of money alleged to have been advanced to the said Jumnadas Vusonji, many of which papers are believed to have been undated and to have had the names of the payees thereof left blank, and all persons are warned against any attempts which may be made by the present holders of any such writings to negotiate or otherwise deal with the same and against dealing with the said writings in any way.
The said Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum has now discontinued the use of his name of Jamnadas Vusonji, and has adopted in lieu thereof the name of Jamnadas Vusonji Purshotum, which latter name he now uses and will hereafter use in lieu of his former name of Jumnadas Vusonji, and all Deeds, Writings, and other documents which the said Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum may hereafter sign or execute will be signed or executed by him in his present name of "Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum."—Dated this 4th day of September, 1886.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Solicitors for Jasvervahoo, the widow of Vusonji Purshotum, deceased, and the mother and natural guardian of Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum, a minor.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—
By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1886 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subj ct to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF TREES (FOR REMOVAL) IRON TANKS, &c., IN MARINE LINES.

Under instructions from Col. W. Merriman, R. E., the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., in the Compounds of Officers' Bungalows, in the Marine Lines, Nos. 3 to 6, the Mess 17 to 22, 33, 35 to 40, 42 and 43; 259 trees for removal (well be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers); also in the New Officers' Quarters Marine Lines, a quantity of old and new materials, iron water tanks, &c.

SALE OF EASTHENWARE JUNCTION PIPES.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Action, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's store-yard on the Esplanade, a quantity of Earthenware Junction Pipes, 3" by 12", 2" by 12", and 2" by 9"; and saddle Pipes 12.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th September, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEDOW-STREET. BAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—
10 cases tins of fresh vegetables, &c.
5 casks of ox tongues.
A sample collection (just unpacked) of various designs of baskets, ladies' companions, table mats, silver glass vases and table ornaments, and varieties of fancy samples.
12 dozen wooden shuttles.
On account and risk of Hoosenshaik Rukhmoodin.
H R L V—1 case gold thread, 100 lbs.
1 case camara and lense with complete apparatus.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th September, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned—
Nil or K S and Co.—8 iron rails.
Also colouring roots, plate iron, sleepers iron, nailrod, bobins, spelter, tin plates, hoop iron, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome strong fast-trotting silver-grey Arab horse.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-1, 8 years old, the property of Colonel Merriman, going home.
1 bay Australian horse, quiet in harness and saddle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the old *Bombay Gazette* Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate photographs in gilt frames, Singer Sewing Machine, patent duplex kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of C. F. CHANCE, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the proderty will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, to close on account of liquidation. On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Liquidator of Messrs. Bodger, Warburton & Co. to sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, the following very superior wines:—
The same comprises a quantity of St. Emilion, St. Julian, Chateau Leoville and Lafite Claret in quarts and pints, bottled in Bordeaux, also Haut Sauterne, Volnay and Chambertin, Red Burgundy, Mearsault Carte Noire Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Barsac, &c., &c.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
N. B.—Samples may be tested at our rooms on the day of sale.

Under instructions from the trustees of the "Coleman's Family Hotel," Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., sell by Public Auction at the Apollo House, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved hotel furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand-square pianoforte by "Schiedamer and Sochne," firstrate oleographs, flower vases, a large size cooking stove &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th September, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the chief office of the Bank of Bombay, the remaining consignments of English goods just landed, consisting of sets of plan glassware, best porcelain dinner, dessert and breakfast services, table cutlery, handsome pier glasses of various sizes, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, musical boxes, copying presses, wall mirrors with lamps, Vienna bentwood chairs, flower vases, iron bedsteads of different sizes, superior oleographs in gilt frames, also black wood and teakwood French-polished furniture, consisting of conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawingroom, writing and washband tables, teapoys, whatnots, almyras with single and double mirror glass doors, wardrobe, carpets, marble-topped tables, drawing room and easy chairs, chiffoniers and ornament stand.
Property on view.

SALE OF PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at their rooms a small and choice consignment of Pianos and Harmoniums, as follows:—
1 Walnut, French-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned cottage piano, with seven octaves, full compass, trichord over string.
1 Upright cottage piano, in walnut case, 7 octaves, full compass, strong construction.
1 Walnut, French-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned Harmonium, five octaves, and 7 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. with 3 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. ,, no ,,
1 Do. Do. Dulcet organs, American style, with knee swell, a very mellow-toned instrument, especially adapted for singing.
The above instruments have all been expressly made for India. The harmoniums are by the well-known makers Barnet, Samuel and Sons, of London.
The instruments are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 ,, dyed shirtings.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of dining, writing, washband and dressing tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, hatstand, chest-of-drawers, wardrobe, sideboard, iron bedstead, easy chairs, teapoys, &c.
A number of medical books and veterinary surgeon's instruments.
Also 10 cases large nickel silver 30 hours time-pieces, with and without alarms.
By order of Hajee Essack Soap & Sons and on account of the concerned.—
One case white handkerchieves.
One ,, Flowered shawls.

AT 2 P.M.
One strong office shigram.
One strong second-hand brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
One second-hand chronometer, diamond jewelled, by Parkinson and Frodsham, London, in case.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—
200 superior 1st class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—
100 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF valuable landed property in Baloo Sarung Street, otherwise called Bhoosaree Moholla, without the Fort.
On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagees Besra Akha and Vuja Akha, trading under the name of Besra Akha & Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Hussunally Mahomedally and Essubally Hussunally, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of August 1885, and subject to a claim of Rs. 6,000 and interest due, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of November 1878, and of further charge, dated the 12th day of November, 1879, and executed by the said Hussunally Mahomedally to the members of the firm of Aba Dana.
All that piece of Fazundaree ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Baloo Sarung Street, otherwise called or known by the name of Bhoosaree Moholla, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 7, and new street Nos. 32-34, and ward No. 105, containing by admeasurement 11 feet in breadth, and 68 feet in length, or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Fazundar under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the said Baloo Sarung Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Chand Mahomed Peroo, and on the south by the house of Borah Ebramjee Rajbhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th September, 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON;
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 2 Annas.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 63,200,000
RESERVE FUND 2800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 15 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Pre-mium, White Seal, Dry	,, 50 0	,, 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	,, 59 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN CHAMPAGNE.		AYEN
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josephofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Juerenmeier-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FERENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS.

	Per 1 doz.	Qts.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Los Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNSER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. HOERNER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	,, 12 0	...

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Hars { Span	,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***...	Rs. 24 0
,, ,, ,, *.....	,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	,, 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 3
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	,, ..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	,, ..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	,, ..
Finest do	,, 20 0	,, ..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 22 lbs.	,, 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality.. ½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
1 do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Asparagus	,, ...	,, 0 12
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 9
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 0 12
Pease for Soup	,, ...	Rs. a.
From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.		
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled ,, eef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Mofussil.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Heros', from Zanzibar ; Regent, Cardiff ; and Simla (s), Coast.

VESSELS SAILED :—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mecca (s), for Zanzibar ; Madura (s), Malabar Coast and Calcutta ; Nowshera (s), and Scindia (s), Madras.

POLO.—The game this afternoon, weather permitting will be :—Boodhas (Black and Yellow), Mr. Craigie (captain), Mr. Barton, Major Beaver, and Mr. Gray *vs.* Chokras (White)—Mr. Arthur (captain), Mr. Macrae, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Savile. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

THE ANJUMAN-I-TAKWIYAT-UL-ISLAM, POONA.—Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudeen, C.I.E., has become a member and patron of the above Anjuman, in compliance with the request of Mr. Noor Mahomed Khan, the honorary secretary, who recently waited upon him for that purpose.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Sudooba Bagoo, a domestic servant in the employ of Annandrao Luximon, living at Kandawady, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing a silver cup, valued at Rs. 12, the property of his master. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.—Essee, woman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with concealing the birth of her male-child on the 25th ultimo, and secretly disposing of it, by throwing it in a pond at DeLisle Road. Evidence was adduced to show that the child in question was still-born, and the accused, who is a Hindoo widow, on pleading guilty to the charge of secretly disposing of the dead body, was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—Mahomed Seedick Abdool Rahim, residing at Nagdevy Street, has reported to the police, that on Tuesday night last, his room was entered through an open window on the 2nd floor of the house, and 16 gold bangles, weighing 80 tolas, valued at Rs. 1,600, together with four gold rings set with diamonds and emeralds, valued Rs. 550, eleven gold buttons, weighing 6 tolas, valued Rs. 135, and a silver watch, valued Rs. 17, were stolen. The articles were lying exposed on a table.

BIRTH AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 7th September 1886, was 422, being 26 more than the preceding week and 39 less than the week ending the 8th September, 1885, and 27 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 278 births were reported in the different districts. There was 1 death from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 24·12. There were 75 deaths from remittent fevers, being 1 less than the last week and 22 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 61, 30 and 11 last week, against 71, 27 and 16, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commence to-morrow, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presiding. There are in all six cases, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., implicating ten prisoners, seven of whom are Hindoos and three Mahomedans. Of these, two cases are of theft, one of housebreaking, one of stealing and destroying a Post Office letter, one of extortion, and one of causing miscarriage. The following is a summary of the cases :—

1. Balla Mahadoo and Kessoo Essoo, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft and abetment of theft.
2. Jaffer Alibux, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
3. Rowjee Mahadoo, employed in the Post Office, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for stealing, opening, and destroying a letter.
4. Hoosein Ali, *alias* Hoosein Ali Shaik Ahmed, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for housebreaking by night and theft.
5. Jugmohunsing Doorgasing, Sakharam Arjoon, and Hyder Cassum, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for extortion and abetment of extortion.
6. Rahi, woman, and Janki, woman, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for causing miscarriage and abetment of the offence.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA *vs.* THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

THIS was a suit and a cross-suit in which his Lordship delivered judgment to-day. In the first suit, the plaintiff's claim was for the sum of Rs. 2,835, being the balance due to him on an account between him and the company, with interest. Mr. Macpherson and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lang and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, for the defendants.

Prior to October, 1885, the plaintiff was the general manager of the defendants' company for about two years, during which time he spent on behalf of the company large sums of money in the purchase of goods, machinery and stores, and in payment of wages due to persons employed at the factory and press at Pachora. In November, 1885, plaintiff resigned the post of general manager, when, at the foot of an account in the books of the company, there was found due to him the sum of Rs. 2,835, which the defendants had failed to pay. The defendants denied that the plaintiff had spent any money on behalf of the company ; neither had he any power or authority to make such payments as he alleged he had made. Taking advantage of his position as general manager, plaintiff was alleged to have opened an account in his own name in the company's books and to have made fictitious entries therein. There were no vouchers for the alleged payments ; and the defendants believed that they were never made. Towards the end of 1885, the plaintiff's alleged claim was settled by and transferred to Nathoo Lalljee and Co., the agents of the defendants' company. The latter in the cross-suit claimed to recover from plaintiff Rs. 13,916, which amount, previous to the cross-suit being filed, was settled by the plaintiff agreeing to pay Nathoo Lalljee Rs. 4,636, including the sum of Rs. 2,835, the subject-matter of the present suit. Plaintiff had not yet paid the amount agreed upon. His Lordship remarked that the evidence was extremely contradictory, and he had therefore taken time to consider his decision. He believed the story of the defendants' for the reasons stated, and gave a decree for Nathoo Lalljee for Rs. 1,225, and interest. The suit brought by Wadia was dismissed ; and he was to pay costs of both suits.

SOCIAL REFORM IN INDIA.

THE following is the full text of Lord Ripon's letter to Mr. Malabari on the above question referred to in our yesterday's issue :—

I have now carefully examined the two papers which you have forwarded to me upon the subjects respectively of "Infant Marriage" and "Enforced Widowhood." The two questions are practically branches of one and the same question, the position of women in India. Of the importance of this matter I am fully sensible, and indeed I regard it as perhaps the most pressing, at the present moment, of Indian social questions. I cannot therefore but fully sympathize with any attempt to do something towards obtaining an amelioration of the condition of women in this country, and you have my best wishes for the success of the efforts which you propose to make in this direction.

As Indian affairs come to be more attended to and better understood in England, greater interest will, it seems to me, be taken in this question, and I therefore hold that the time has come when the subject ought to be seriously considered by leading men in India. But the question of what Government can do in the matter is one of great difficulty. You allude to the action of Government in prohibiting Suttee ; but the case of Suttee is scarcely parallel. Suttee was regarded by us as a crime, and we pronounced it to be a crime and prohibited it as such. But we could not treat Infant Marriage or Enforced Widowhood in the same way. Indirectly these practices undoubtedly lead to great evils, but they do not in themselves involve crime, nor are they so necessarily and inevitably mischievous as to call for suppression by law, if they are sanctioned by the general opinion of the society in which they prevail.

In such a case the Government cannot take action without having before it full information as to the sentiment and opinion of the community interested ; and in consulting, as I understand that you are doing, influential persons throughout India on this point, you are, I believe, taking the most practical step, which is at present possible, towards the attainment of the objects which you have at heart. I shall rejoice if the result of your inquiries should show that there exists an opening for the Government to mark in some public manner the view which it entertains of the great importance of reform in these matters of Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. DAGO.

THE Marine Court composed of Mr. W Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate as president, Mr. R. Walton, master of the s. s. Sahara, and Mr. J. B. Rose, master of the s. s. Dragoman, as nautical assessors, re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, together with the Court's constituted assessors, Captains Bethell and Hodges, and resumed its investigation into the circumstances relative to the accident to the s. s. Dago in consequence of her having touched on or near the breakwater at Manora Point, Kurrachee, on the 9th August, 1886. Mr. Little, Government solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government ; and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared on behalf of the master and owners of the s. s. Dago.

Mr. A. L. Wildbore, the chief officer of the s. s. Dago, was next examined. His evidence corroborated the statement made by Mr. Bisset, the master of the s. s. Dago. Witness did not know that there was a breakwater at Kurrachee. He described the several orders given to him by the captain when he went on watch at midnight, relieving the second officer on the night of the 9th ultimo, which he carried out. He did not see the breakwater before the ship touched it. He saw a dark form stretched across the ship's bows, which he thought to be a breakwater. As there were no breakers around, it might be a wash. He saw a red light at the end of the breakwater a few minutes before she struck. He did not know even then that there was a breakwater there. He thought the red light might be on a dredging machine or something of that sort. It did not look like a fixed light when the vessel struck. The ship at the time came three or four points round. It was about two or three minutes after he saw the red light that the ship struck. He had never been to the port of Kurrachee before. When the vessel stood in at 2 o'clock he made no allowance for lee-way, tide or current. He did not know that there were any currents or not. In his opinion, how the ship got on the breakwater was on account of her getting into a strong current. Witness then described the damage done to the vessel, which he said was little and slight. The red light was dim, but it appeared to brighten up after the ship struck. The small red light as compared with the bright light of the Lighthouse appeared to be much further off than it actually was. witness took the sights and the captain navigated. He was not aware whether the captain knew that he had never been to Kurrachee port. The captain never expressed a wish that witness should look at the charts. About two minutes after the vessel struck the breakwater, a second gun was fired.

Thomas William Pabb, the second officer of the s. s. Dago, said, his orders were to call the captain every, hour, and to keep N. by W., and to keep a good look out which he did. A little before 12 o'clock at midnight the captain told him to go forward with his glasses and keep a look out for a breakwater. When they were close in, he could make out what he thought to be broken water on the port bow, and also a red light, and reported it to the captain, who said "all right." He did not speak to the chief officer about it. The red light was a point on the port bow, and the bright light was about four points more off the port bow than the red light. He did not report the red light to the chief officer who relieved him, and whom he met on the forecastle, because witness was in a hurry and he had already reported the lights to the captain. When witness first saw the breakers they were about a ship's length off. He knew the red light was in the breakwater. He did not tell the chief officer about the light, because he was told to obey a certain order as quick as he could. He thought the chief officer knew it was the breakwater. Witness had never been to Kurrachee before, and had not consulted the charts about Kurrachee. The captain told him about the breakwater at Kurrachee at midnight. At the time the ship struck he could see the water breaking over the breakwater, but did not see the breakwater. He could form no opinion as to the cause of the ship going on the breakwater. When he said he saw the breakwater at midnight, he meant to say he saw the red light on the breakwater, for which he was sent to look. Witness did not see the broken sea until he was on the top of the breakwater. He saw no reason why a pilot should not have put off, as the sea was smooth and the weather fair.

Thomas Scott Dunn, the chief engineer of the s.s. Dago, was examined next. He specified the orders he received at several times as to the working of the engines on the night of the 8th ultimo, up to the time the ship struck, which orders he said were promptly carried out.

Norman Moir, the third engineer of the s.s. Dago, was examined. He spoke as to the orders he received and executed by him while he was on watch in the engine-room on the date in question.

A. Lindquist an able seaman of the s.s. Dago, and a native of Finland, was heaving the lead part on the night in question, and then went forward as a look-out man was next examined. He said, he saw a light-house light and land. At about half-past 3 o'clock he saw the red light on the starboard bow, and he reported it to the chief officer, who was on the bridge. He was relieved about ten minutes before the ship struck.

James Holst, able seaman s.s. Dago, said he was a native of Norway. He went on duty at midnight on the night in question, and spoke as regards the quantity of water he obtained at every cast of the lead he had during his watch up to a quarter of an hour before the ship struck.

At this stage the Court adjourned the further enquiry till to-day at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending the 7th instant :—

Karachi.—Rain in Tatta on 29th ultimo 6 cents. River at Kotri on 6th 18 feet against 19 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 26, 30 and 32, and in Kotri 26, 40 and 38 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 11 2-12 against 12 3-12 feet on same date last year. Water insufficient. Crops suffering in divisions of Larkhana Mehar. Fever and cough in five and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Sukkur 20, 30 and 40, and Larkhana 18, 27 and 38 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Khariff cultivation good ; want of water beginning to be felt in Hyderabad taluka ; harvesting commenced in coarse rice crop in Tando Bago. River at Kotri on 6th 18 feet against 19 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Drizzling rain in five talukas. Fever in four, small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, bajri 37½, jowari 38, rice white 18 and red 28 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water supply in Desert Canal and Shahdapur taluka insufficient. Much cattle-disease in Kashmor taluka. Public health good. Wheat 26, rice 20, bajri 44 and jowari 42 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 51 cents, total 33 inches 4 cents ; rain throughout the district. Standing crops good. Public health good. Wheat 34 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 2 inches 98 cents, in Dohad 57 cents, in Jhalod 1 inch 27 cents, in Kalol 2 inches 2 cents, and in Halol 2 inches 88 cents. Public health good. Late sowing of bajri suffered from excessive rain in Kalol and Halol ; maize crop healthy in Godhra and Dohad. Other crops good. Break in weather favourable ; rain will be wanted later on. Wheat 27, bajri 36 and maize 55 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district, maximum at Borsad 3 inches 66 cents, minimum at Kapadvanj 1 inch 89 cents, at Kaira 2 inches 44 cents, total 39 inches 33 cents. Crops in good condition. Foot and mouth disease in some villages of Borsad taluka. Public health good. Bajri 37, wheat 29 and rice 20½ pounds.

Broach.—Rain 4 inches 15 cents, total 38 inches 56 cents. Standing crops healthy. Slight fever in Amod and Jambusar talukas. Rice 21, bajri 30 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in nine talukas varying from 36 cents in Surat to 3 inches 71 cents in Chikhli. Standing crops healthy ; slight damage to cotton crops in Olpad and Chorasi talukas by excessive rain. Small-pox affecting cattle at Mandvi continues. Slight fever in Bardoli and Bulsar talukas. Jowari 38 and nagli 46 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather pleasant. Rain throughout the district, at Chalisgaon 7 inches 36 cents ; Dhulia 6 inches 15 cents ; Nizampur 93 cents ; Bhusaval 31 cents, and in all other talukas from 1 inch to 3 inches and 50 cents. Crops are all good ; preparation of land for rabi crops commenced. Public health generally good. Wheat 30 pounds and 12 tolas and bajri 45 pounds and 8 tolas.

Nasik.—Rain in Nasik 64 cents ; in other talukas maximum in Nandgaon 5 inches 89 cents, minimum in Sinnar 1 inch 7 cents. Standing kharif crops healthy ; weeding continues ; land being prepared for rabi sowings. Public health good. Wheat 30½, bajri 31 and rice 20½.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 6th and 7th, total of week 2 inches 40 cents, total to date 93 inches 30 cents, being 32 inches 55 cents above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 1st, 4° cool on 2nd and 3rd, rose to nil by the 5th and further to 1° warm by the 7th. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal on 7th, abnormal wind easterly on 3rd and 4th, northerly on all other days.

Thana.—Rain 4 inches 57 cents, total 104 inches 24 cents. Transplanting of rice completed ; state of crops good. Fever and cattle-disease in four talukas. Price second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 6th instant).—Rain 5 inches 32 cents, total 95 inches 15 cents. Slight fever in Pen, Panvel and Roha talukas ; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha, Mangoan and Mahad talukas. Crops good ; weeding operations nearly completed. Rice second sort 24 pounds 11 tolahs, and tur dal 2nd sort 20 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 1 inch 47 cents, total 112 inches 72 cents, only occasional showers of rain—this is desirable. Vit insects on rabi crops not altogether disappeared. Fever in three, smallpox in one, dysentery in two and cattle-disease in three talukas. Public health generally good. Nagli 17-50, vari 16-24 and rice 10-40.

Poona.—Rain all over the district, maximum 1 inch 80 cents in Maval, minimum 30 cents in Purandhar taluka. Crops doing well ; sowing of jowari commenced in Bhimthadi taluka, more rain wanted in Purandhar, Bhimthadi and part of the Haveli taluka. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Haveli taluka. Bajri 37 and jowari 53 pounds in the district, and bajri 32 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Shevgaon 3 inches 67 cents, Nagar 3 inches 10 cents, Jamkhed 2 inches 49 cents, Nevasa 2 inches 43 cents, Rahuri 2 inches 43 cents, Karjat 2 inches 24 cents, Shrigonda 1 inch 90 cents, Parner 1 inch 58 cents, Kopargaon 1 inch 50 cents, Sangamner 1 inch 39 cents and Akola 1 inch 8 cents. Kharif crops good, but slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Nagar and Jamkhed ; rabi sowing begun in Shrigonda and Nevasa. Condition of people good. Bajri maximum 60 and minimum 38, and jowari maximum 108 and minimum 48 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 3 inches 12 cents, Barsi 3 inches 38 cents, Madha 1 inch 87 cents, Karmala 2 inches 84 cents, Pandharpur 2 inches 70 cents, and Sangola 1 inch 85 cents. Kharif crops doing well. Cattle-disease has broken out to a slight extent in the Karmala taluka. Jowari 67 and bajri 43½ pounds.

Satára.—Rain in Sátára 62 cents, total 21 inches 92 cents ; in talukas maximum in Mán 1 inch 50 cents, minimum in Karád 29 cents. All crops doing well. Public health good. Bájri 36-5 and jowári 40-28.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Rain maximum 2 inches 40 cents in Sindgi, minimum 58 cents in Hungund and Bágalkot. Standing crops doing well ; cotton and rabi sowing continues. Slight small-pox in Sindgi. Jowári 63 and bájri 24 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 1 inch 50 cents, total 33 inches 4 cents ; elsewhere from 74 cents at Chandgad to 4 cents at Sampgaon. Rice crops good ; kharif crops doing well ; cotton sowing completed. Jowári 43 and bájri 44 pounds per rupee.

Dhárwár.—Rain at all stations except Karajgi, varying from 2 cents in Hubli to 2 inches 34 cents in Navalgund ; want of heavy rain is felt everywhere both for the standing crops which are withering and for sowing cotton which has been retarded in parts of the district. Slight fever in Navalgund and slight cattle-disease in Kalghatgi and Kod Talukas. Rice 23 and jowari 51 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 1 inch 15 cents, total 129 inches 1 cent, Kumta 2 inches 78 cents, Sirsi 1 inch 53 cents, and Haliyal 40 cents. Rice crop good in ear on coast talukas. Slight fever and small-pox in three talukas ; cattle-disease in Karwar, Kumta, Sirsi, Ankola and Honavar. Rice common Karwar 13, district average 12½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health fair ; fever in parts of Halar and Sorath. Rain 59 cents, total 35 inches 2 cents. Wheat 36, bajri 32 and jowari 47 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 2 inches 31 cents, total 19 inches 3 cents. General health good. Crops good. Bajri 32, jowari 40 and wheat 40 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 2 inches 35 cents, total 36 inches 29 cents. Fever in parts of Navsari and Baroda Divisions. Crops doing well. Bajri 32, wheat 23 and rice 21 pounds.

General Remarks.—Fair rain everywhere in the Presidency except Sind ; more still wanted in the Dharwar and Poona Districts. River continues low in Sind. Standing crops in good condition almost everywhere ; crops slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Surat, and the Panch Mahals. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eleven and small-pox in parts of four districts.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

COMMENTING on the Parsee cricketers' farewell address before leaving England, a paper specially devoted to cricket, says :—

English cricketers will be highly gratified at this spontaneous and graceful acknowledgment of what little has been done to make the Parsees' trip an enjoyable one. To undertake such a tour, and in the face of such difficulties, with a certainty of ill-success on the cricket field, and of considerable monetary loss, proved unmistakably the immense interest taken by the Parsee community in the national game of this country. I have on several occasions pointed out the moral as well as political advantages inseparable from this interchange of cricket visits, and I think it is impossible to overrate the beneficial influences of the trip of these Parsee cricketers to England. The closer the ties between the natives of India and this country, between the governors and the governed, the better for our national interests, as well as for those of native India. Dr. Patel has good reason to boast of the loyalty of the Parsees to British rule, and it goes without saying that the experiences of the cricketers now on their way back, and their warm reception everywhere, must strengthen the bonds of amity. The team, I know of my own knowledge, are not in any way disappointed at their ill-successes as cricketers. On the contrary, this was quite expected, and they are pleased that one match at least, that at Normanhurst Court, ended in their favour. They are sure to profit by the cricket they have seen here, and it will be satisfactory to the members of the Parsee community in Bombay to know that they have won the respect of everyone with whom they have been brought into contact here. They have done honour to the native races of India during their stay, and it is earnestly to be hoped that in their efforts to develop cricket in Bombay they will receive on their return the support of the more influential classes in that city.

The *Colonies and India* says :—The letter of Dr. Patel speaks for itself. It is evidently the outspoken expression of a warm feeling of admiration for the people and the institutions of this country, and is a graceful and gratifying tribute of regard from one portion of her Majesty's subjects to another. It was said, and said truly, that the visit of the first eleven of the Australian cricketers to this country did more to strengthen the ties of mutual interest between England and the great Southern Colonies than years of ordinary intercourse, and there can be little doubt that the visit of the Parsee cricketers, and particularly the expressions of goodwill contained in their parting address) will have a similar result in regard to the relations between India and England. The Parsees have been somewhat overshadowed by the presence of the more celebrated Australian team, but, for all that, their movements have been watched with a degree of interest which promises a still more hearty reception to a future eleven which shall have profited from the experience of Dr. Patel's companions, and be able to meet us on more equal terms. As regards the actual results of the tour of the present eleven, it will be of interest to state that since their arrival, Dr. Patel's eleven have played no less than 28 matches in all. In one of these—viz., that at Normanhurst, the seat of Lord Brassy, they were victorious. The members of the team, who have made an average of double figures are Messrs. Dustoor, Patel, A. Major, and Morenas. As regards bowling, their "underhand" delivery proved more effective than they expected. The best bowlers were Messrs. S. Bedwar, M. Framjee, D. Khambatta, Dr. Patel, and A. Major. The team had about 75 invitations, and would have played more matches but for pressure of time, their last engagement being that in which they were opposed by a team comprising two members of the Royal Family. The match in question was played on Saturday last, in the grounds of Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, against an eleven of Prince Christian Victor's Club. Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein were present. Prince Christian Victor's team went in first, Prince Christian Victor scoring 24, and being awarded a new bat, and Prince Albert 11 not out, the innings closing for 90 against the modest total of 33 obtained by the Parsees. During the interval for luncheon, at which they were entertained by H.R.H. Prince Christian, the two teams were photographed, thus affording a lasting memento of a most interesting event in the annals of cricket. We may add that a few evenings ago, Dr. Patel and his companions were entertained at dinner at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition by Mr. A. Wortley.

A NINETEEN DAYS' SLEEP.

EUDOXIE ADELOUINE, the sleeper of the Salpetriére, has says a Paris correspondent, awoke from her long sleep, which was continued without a moment's interruption, for 19 days. She had had a slumber of 50 days early in the year in the hospital, where she now is, and has been for many years. While she was on both occasion sleeping, relays of medical men kept watch by her bedside. Some hours before her second period of somnolence ended, she showed great nervous agitation, often started, and had intermittent fits of trembling. She at length opened her eyes in the midst of a burst of loud laughter, which continued for about 10 minutes. During that time she stared fixedly, and appeared, although laughing so hard, as if under some painful apprehension. Then she spoke as if she were addressing her mother, who was not with her, in an endearing manner, and on being handed a glass, said she only saw her mother's image in it. She has since become quite cheerful, but seems to have hardly any ideas except those suggested to her by the doctors. Contrary to what is observed in most hysterical subjects, the sense of taste remains while she is under the influence of suggestion. Thus if she is given aloes, and told it is sugar, she will swallow it, but without making a wry face to show dislike. If told to drink water from a champagne glass, she shows exhilaration, and if a packet which Dr. Voisin says contains an emetic is put into her hand, she has violent fits of nausea.

THE CARAVANSERAI IN PERSIA.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *St. James's Gazette* gives the following description of a caravanserai in Persia :—After a march of some four-and-twenty miles we come upon the caravanserai. To European eyes it seems more like a fortress than a refuge for travellers. At each corner of the huge square stone-building is a round tower loopholed at the top. The crenellated wall is also loopholed at regular intervals. At either side of the huge gate are similar towers ; above the doorway is an incised inscription, beautifully cut, which states that "Shah Abbas the Great built this caravanserai and dedicated it to the use of travellers, in the name of God and the prophet Mahommed." There is plenty of accommodation in the caravanserai, for on a pinch it can house and shelter comfortably two thousand men. Close to the caravanserai is the *ab umbar* or covered reservoir. It is supplied from a kannat or underground channel that has been excavated, at times at a depth of many feet, for some miles ; it is always full ; the surplus water runs off in a tiny brooklet, the stone dome that covers the reservoir keeps it cool. Unfortunately these water-cellars are a favourite place for hiding the bodies of murdered travellers.

There is no other building of any kind within a circle of twenty-four miles of our caravanserai. No food for man can be obtained there. Perhaps, in quiet times, the doorkeeper may have barley and chaff for the horses for sale, and a little fire-wood or even charcoal. But these things cannot be depended on.

We have sighted our halting-place some three miles off at a turn of the road—that road that was never made or repaired, but that centuries of traffic have marked out. Our horses, directly they see the place, prick up their ears and, neighing, mend their pace. The lagging mules no longer need the awful curses of the charwardars (muleteers) nor the frequent application of the cruel chain whip. The leader of the caravan, always a horse (not a mule), quickens his pace, proudly jangling his bells and tossing his gaily bedizened head, which is decked with woollen and leather ornaments and a scarlet headstall on which are sewn many rows of cowries. The muleteers begin to sing, the servants to smile. The cook urges his mule to a canter, and, amid much clanking of pots, hurries on to prepare his master's dinner. He will supply a good dinner of perhaps four courses and a sweet, his kitchen being four bricks in the corner of the stable.

As we enter the frowning gateway—which is very similar to that of the stage baronial castle, and at times the size of old Temple Bar—a dervish humbly presents a flower, an unripe plum, or a blade of grass. Nearly naked, his long hair hanging unkempt about his shoulders, his eyes sparkling with hope and the combined effects of bhang and religious meditation, a panther-skin over his shoulders and brandishing a spiked club the mendicant looks sufficiently formidable. "Ya huk !" ("Oh my right !") he cries, as he asks for alms. A few coppers satisfy him, and he magnificently deigns to indicate the cells chosen by our servants.

Around the square enclosed by the four sides of the caravanserai are forty-eight deep arches of heavy stonework. In each archway are piled the impedimenta of its tenants : their road-kits, their bales, their panniers, their merchandise. Separate piles of boxes and bales flung down in the spacious courtyard have formed the loads of several hundred mules, of perhaps a dozen different caravans ; the mules are away grazing around the caravansersi. Our servants have taken possession of three of the archways. No man demands hire of them, no man says them nay. First come first served, such is caravanserai rule. From one of the archways come clouds of dust the doorkeeper is preparing it for our reception.

At the back of each recess is a doorway (hole in the wall) some four feet by three. This leads to a windowless room of stonework, which has a fire-place and perhaps a chimney—nothing more. The wall are immensely thick. The place is cool in summer, warm in winter; the walls and domed-roof are black with the smoke of ages. Behind these rooms runs the stabling —stabling for a thousand animals.

As the mules enter the courtyard their loads are hurriedly slipped off and piled in a heap ; the servants drag out the carpets, the portable beds, the bedding, the table, and the two chairs. The groom takes our horses, the table-servant hands us the fragrant *kalian* (or hubble-bubble) ; we squat on the square-raised stone platform that is in the centre of the courtyard, and enjoy the finest mode of smoking in the world. The mules in a long string, each bearing his jangling bell, canter off under the care of an assistant muleteer to be watered at the rill running from the water-cellar. The place gets quieter as the caravan settles down. We see that many recesses are occupied by various families ; some are poor, even beggars ; some wealthy merchants ; perhaps there is a prince and his suite. The accountant is exactly the same. First come first served. No man is ejected. If you arrive too late to find a vacant room, you must sleep in the stable on the roof, or on the platform—or buy some poor man out.

Our special recess and room have been swept and carpeted. Our chairs are set up. We partake of tea under our own special archway, In the inner room there is a remarkable transformation : in the recess stand our lighted candles ; in the corners are our beds ; there is our tub, of which we gladly avail ourselves ; a heay curtain over the doorless doorway secures our privacy. Tired out, we lie down for a welcome nap.

We are awakened at five by the jangling of bells and the shouts of the muleteers. The various beasts of burden are returning from pasture. In the courtyard there are rows of mules tied up to ropes pegged to the ground. Each has his nose-bag. There are circles of squatting camels, all chewing at once at a heap of cut straw. In a corner are our own horses. We see them fed and examine their backs, being old hands. The cook is toiling, all booted as he arrived, over his fire. "Dinner, sahib," announces our table-servant. The man, as is the custom in this country when travelling, bristles with arms—a long straight sword, two pistols, and a dagger. We adjourn to the welcome meal.

It is sunset—the gates are closed, the travellers drink tea together and chat in groups. An occasional neigh or squabble among the numerous beasts tells us that we are on the road. A mule breaks loose and runs a-muck. He is secured ; all is quiet save an occasional bell, and the constant bubble of the water-pipes. Some enthusiastic Mussulman intones the call to prayer. "In the name of God, the mighty, the merciful. There is no God but God, Mahommed is the prophet of God." Many kneel in prayer, as many more go on with their pipes. We dine. Dinner over, we hasten to rest—a rest often broken by the incident of a loosed mule or the departure of a caravan.

At dawn we reluctantly awake to partake of tea and bread and butter. Lazily we mount our horses. Our caravan has left an hour or two ago. Followed by the faithful cook, the table-man, and the groom, out we ride at a solemn walk, and we bid the caravanserai farewell. We have another twenty-four or even thirty miles before us, and we await with ardour the capital hot breakfast which our paragon will give us in three hours' time upon the road, at a little stream some twelve miles off, and so ends a not unpleasant night in a Persian caravanserai.

A WHALE HUNT OFF THE ORKNEYS.

THE capture of a large number of whales, reported in the home papers, appears to have been an exciting affair. It appears that as the packet Osprey, of Westray, was returning to that place from the Kirkwall Lammas market, and passing through the Westray Firth, the crew descried a large shoal of whales, locally designated bottlenose, disporting themselves in the eddy of the Firth. The boat shortened sail, and some of the passengers took the small boat, and both boats tried to keep them in towards the land. A flag was hoisted from the Osprey, and large numbers of boats came off from the shore. In the case of a whale hunt the first boat come to is taken hold of, despite the ownership, launched, and manned, and every weapon which can be of any use is instantly secured, such as scythes, knives, spears, &c. The shoal is cautiously approached and surrounded, when the crews, by loud noises, splashing in the water, and firing of guns, drive the whales ashore. A boat containing some English tourists, who had been out seal shooting, came on the scene, and with their guns wounded some of the monsters, who ran straight ashore, the whole shoal following. The shouting of the crews on such an occasion in their endeavours to urge the whales ashore, and the plunging and splashing of the bewildered prey, is something very exciting. The noise of the dying whales gives a strange impression to the scene. Ropes were produced, and the monsters, all nearly or over 20ft., were dragged above high water mark. The number found to be landed was 130.

THE HIGHEST OBSERVATORY IN EUROPE.

IN the heart of the province of Salzburg, on the Sonnblick, which rises to a height of 10,177 feet, a great meteorological observatory, the highest in Europe, has just been erected, which will be in immediate communication with the central Meteorological Office at Vienna. The walls are over a metre thick Telephonic communication has been established from the summit of the mountain, across the Goldberg glacier, down into the Rauris valley, and when the telegraph wires will have been extended from Taxenbach, the communication will be complete. The view from the summit is magnificent, ranging over a great part of the Tyrol, Carinthia, and Salzburg. The roof is of copper, chiefly on account of its electrical advantages. The situation is very exposed, and is a sort of centre for the discharge of electrical disturbances. There were many opportunities of watching the behaviour of lightning during the erection of the building. Dr. Hann, the director of the Central Meteorological Institute at Vienna, has superintended all the arrangements. The observatory will be thoroughly equipped, and it is expected that by the 1st of September it will be in working order.

CASTIGATION OF AN AMERICAN EDITOR.

PETER RATTIGAN, who is postmaster of Millerstown U. S. A., and editor of the *Millerstown Herald*, lately saw fit to crack his vulgar jokes in print on the solemn subject of a *fête* given by the local branch of the Women's Christian Association Temperance Union. He will probably think twice in future before he allows his witty pen to get the better of his discretion. A night or two after the publication of his inconsiderate jests, fifteen temperate but furious women, armed with horsewhips, drove up to the door of the Millerstown post-office and proceeded to execute the very womanly manœuvre of hiding themselves. Then, when the sun had set and all the ways were dark, and Peter, his day's labours finished, came out of his office, perhaps chuckling to himself at the thought of merry quips, the fifteen ladies uprose, and commenced to belabour his defenceless body with the fifteen horsewhips. Mr. Rattigan felt that his pen was not powerful enough to give back all that the horsewhips had given him, and, not knowing how to deal with the active members of W. C. A. T. U,, has, it is reported, demanded satisfaction from the fifteen husbands. It must be hoped for the sake of the *Herald* that he won't get it.

THE IRISH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AN idea of the reception which Irish Nationalists and the Parnellite party will give to the proposals of the Government regarding Ireland, will be seen by the following telegraphed by the inspired London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*. The correspondent says :—

The Irish policy of the Government as propounded in both Houses last night could not well be more unsatisfactory. It is a policy of evasion and delay in face of the most pressing and vital necessity for prompt action. Lord Salisbury, who was to be the incarnation of firmness and resoluteness, proposes to delegate all his function and responsibilities to a series of Royal Commissions. A more cynically shameless abnegation of the duties of a Government it would be difficult to call to mind. While the Irish tenants are starving in the West and South-West of Ireland there is to be a Royal Commission inquiring into whether they are really able to pay their rents. Lord Randolph Churchill hopes that the Commission may make its report before next summer, and meanwhile, he promises to support the landlords by every power at the command of the Executive in evicting their tenants. I can leave your readers to fancy the disgust and indignation with which the Irish party listened to this coldblooded exposition of a sustained policy of extermination. The object which the Salisbury-Churchill Cabinet has in view seems to be twofold. In the first place. the flat refusal of all immedite relief to suffering tenants is palpably intended to provoke crime and disorder in Ireland. For it will be noticed that Lord Randolph Churchill pointedly prefaced his promise of Royal Commission on the land question by the statement of his conviction that the fall in the value of produce in Ireland was to a great extent illusory, and that what was not illusory is due, not to economic causes, but—in the case of butter—to defective manufacture. In face of facts patent to the public, it is impossible to suppose that this audacious assertion could have been made with any other motive whatever than that of driving the Irish tenants to desperation. There is good ground for the suspicion that the object of the Government in appointing the Royal Commission is not to benefit the tenants, but to do a good turn for their own friends, the landlords. Several of Lord Randolph's observations on this subject point to a plan for the revaluation of the tenants' holdings. It is well known that such a revaluation would be based chiefly on the tenants' improvements, for although there might be some machinery for disinguishing theirs and the landlord's interests in land, it is pretty certain that a landlord government would take measures to appoint valuers of a class not too favourable to the tenants. On this revaluation the Tories presumably intend to carry out what Lord Randolph somewhat pedantically termed the system of single ownership or personal proprietory. The tenant who bought his holding would then be in the enviable position of paying for his own improvements of the landlord's property. The Royal Commission of scientific

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT 9.

THE London Financial Telegram of yesterday was eagerly looked for in commercial circles, and this feeling has been justified by the exciting nature of the news received. The first telegram stated that Rs. 15,00,000 of Council Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, Tenders at 1s. 5 1-32d. (min. rate) receiving 50 per cent., but a later message reported extra allotments by Telegraphic Transfer on Bombay of 2,00,000—half at 1s. 5 3-32d. and half 1s. 5 5-32d.; and 20,00,000 on Calcutta at rates commencing 1s. 5 3-32d., and reaching 1s. 5 15-32d. for the closing Transfer. Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter as unchanged at 43 3-16d. per oz., but private telegrams said the metal was scarce in London, and that quotations were nominal and might be called 44d. to 45d. per oz. In Rupee securities there has been a further advance of one in Four per cent., and of ⅜ths in Four-and-a-half, making the closing quotations 68½ and 72½, respectively. Other financial items come unchanged.

In the London Produce market Linseed and Wheat are both reported firmer; the former being quoted at 40s. 6d. *via* Canal and the same rate *via* the Cape; and Club No. 2 of the latter at 31s. 3d. by either route, all for arrival. Other prices without change.

The Liverpool Cotton market again comes steady, with sales the same as the two previous days, viz., 12,000 bales; but of these only 600 were Surats, which are reported to have been freely offered. In Spot prices there was no change whatever; but Mid-Uplands to arrive, in all positions, were quoted a shade lower.

New York receipts continue on the same scale, and rates show no change of importance, Futures for January being but one point higher.

COTTON.—This market continues lifeless, and the only transaction we have heard of to-day is a purchase by a native firm of Good Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 161½ per candy. Good Westerns, which were sold yesterday as high as Rs. 185, have been offered to-day at Rs. 182, without finding buyers. Old Dholleras are offering at Rs. 184 to 185 without business resulting.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand up to date are on the whole decidedly favourable. The Cotton plants are reported to be flourishing, and at Julgaum, Broach, and Wadwan, it is reported that they could scarcely look better. Fine weather was wanted at Agra and at Dholera, but, all round, prospects are decidedly good.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The market has been paralysed by the rise in Exchange, and we have not heard of any fresh business having been done. Some purchases of Soft White Delhi for April-May delivery, made some time back, are reported to have been cancelled to-day at Rs. 4-1-3.

Receipts of Produce yesterday were :—

Cotton	482 bales.
Wheat	42,690 cwts.
Linseed	2,726 ,,
Rapeseed	1,555 ,,

FREIGHT.—There is nothing further doing, and quotations are rather uncertain. We may call Liverpool measurement ready, and this month 23s. 9d. and Wheat 22s. 6d. Continental ports generally 23s. for this month and 21s. 6d. for October loading. Trieste and Venice, ready, 25s. In correction of a clerical error in our last report, the "New Guinea" s. was fixed for two ports, Genoa and Torre del Annunziata at 22s. and 22s. 6d.

EXCHANGE has been in a very excited state to-day, owing to the high rate reached for Council Drafts in London yesterday—1s. 5 15-32d. as compared with 1s. 4 13-16d. on the previous day. This advance was unexpected and is almost unprecedented. Bank Bills on demand opened here and 1s. 5d., at but were sold up to 1s. 5¼d. The excitement being over, the rate declined to 1s. 5¼d. for ready Demand Bills and 1s. 5¼d. for two or three months' forward. Calcutta rates opened at 1s. 5 7-16d. Demand and 1s. 5¼d. for 6 months' sight Credits, but probably closed lower. Our own closing quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5¼d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-4d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	1'86½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations have advanced to 97 11-16d. and 102¾d. for Four and Four-and-a-half per cent. paper, respectively.

SILVER.—The following is the position of Silver in the Mint according to the Government Statement issued to-day :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 28th Aug. 1886..	50,83,108
Silver received during the week	5,09,300
	55,92,408
New coin paid during the week	1,98,020
	53 94,388
Silver belonging to private individuals	1,53,023
	55,47,411
Last week	55,65,277

COALS.—A few hundred tons of Davison's West Hartley, and Towell's Duffryn, both for September-October shipment, have been sold at Rs. 15-4 per ton.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay have advanced 1½, closing at Rs. 717½. In Mill shares there are few changes to note. Maneckjee Petit have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,240; and Ripon Rs. 5 to Rs. 910, Victoria have declined Rs. 10 to Rs. 490. Other shares are nominally the same in the absence of reported transactions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	600	all	11 p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	113xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	920xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200	10 p.c.	185
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	133
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	6
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	1
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,925
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	115
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	25	25	..	15
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	100	100	..	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	200	175	Rs. 26	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,00	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	20	20	..	..
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	3 p. a.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,00	1,000	Re. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	.. 5	
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100		59xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	7¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 0	134
M. M. ody & Co	2,000	200	200		202½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,100
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	43
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	500xd.
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	152xd.
Colaba Press Co.	0	4,880	4,880	Rs. 60	6-0
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	15	145
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Hervey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Madhavji Mandvi Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	552
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	125
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	100	2,000	75	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	250
Sungon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	..	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	220
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	925
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5 0	Rs 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 124	675
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,00	2,00	..	17½
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	1,070xd
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25	1,00	1,00	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	155
Hindustan Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	..	8-0xd
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	5	55	37½	650
HydrabadSpinning Co.	700	1,00	50	Rs. 2	825
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,00	500	Rs. 70	1,220
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	605
Jaffar Ali Spun Co.	1,340	5	5	1-4-5-7	40
Jowraz Bhalloo	1,30	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	965
Kiatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	0 0	1,00	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	690
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	20	1,240
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	182
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,480
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	510½
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	500ml
New Great Eastern	1 50	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	910
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	567½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,00	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	910
Ripon	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,00	..	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	50
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,290
Soondardas	650	1,00	1,00	..	650
Southern India	1,00	500	50	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	25	25	..	247½
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,00	..	490
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	..	775
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	–	780

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

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WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLEAGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

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Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months	
Sympathetic Square	,, 38-0	,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 70-0	,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GOA.

DEATH.

BRAGANCA—September 2, at Mapuça, Bardez, Goa, Anna Maria D'Sa, the beloved wife of Mr. Pedro de Braganza and Anne of D. Aureliano D'Sa.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CANDY—September 8, at the Sangam, Poona, Donald George Standen, dearly Caved child of E. T. and C. M. Candy, aged 2 years and 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—September 1, at Meerut, the wife of E A Douglas, of a son (still-born).

FORBES—August 24, at Cawapore, the wife of G Forbes, C S, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1886.

CONSIDERABLY more than a year has passed since, under the impulse created by the new manifestations of Russian ambition in Central Asia, the loyalty of the inhabitants of the Indian Empire found expression in various schemes for increasing the military resources of the country. Some of the Native States, each according to its means, made offers of assistance to the Paramount Power in case of need. From the Nizam, with his offer to put the Hyderabad Contingent at the service of the Government, down to the Kattywar Chief who made his humbler but not less loyal offering of a score of transport ponies for service on the frontier, the good-will of the feudatories of the Empire was striking and almost universal. Whether the creditable dispositions which the Native States showed then were evanescent or deep-seated is not a question that asks for an answer to-day, if indeed it will ever call for one. But it will at no time be inappropriate to call attention to the fact, so long as it remains also a fact that the Supreme Government have taken no visible steps to turn to account the manifestations of loyalty that were made from one end of the country to the other last year. The crisis did not pass by without prompting the Government to undertake substantial measures of defence. They resolved to increase the European garrison by close upon ten thousand men and the native army by nearly twice as many; they hurried on an elaborate scheme of military roads and railways on the North-West frontier, and they invented the income-tax. But the same measures might have been taken amid a population sullenly hostile to the British Power. They neither make demands upon nor respond to the loyalty of any class of Her Majesty's subjects, and for any recognition that there is in them of the spontaneous outburst of loyalty last year which impressed alike our friends and our enemies they might never have been made. Eminent Englishmen, who have served in India and are free from dreaming as they are free from fear, have urged them to turn to account the opportunity of a cheap and easy augmentation of our military strength which the loyal attachment of the feudatory princes has put potentially at our disposal. It is not the visionary globe-trotter who has found in the disposition of the native princes and peoples towards the Paramount Power a warrant for accepting, under such conditions as statesmanship and generalship would approve, the offers of military co-operation that have been made to us. Sir Richard Temple and Sir Lepel Griffin, both of whom know the native races of a wide area of India, stand at the head of those who advocate the policy of confidence; the policy of mistrust and fear is advocated by no one more strongly than by an employé at the India Office, whose experience of India has been limited to the diligent reading of blue-books, and to rash generalizations from the data that they afforded him which a writer who knew of any other India than that of the blue books would instinctively have avoided.

And it is not is this direction alone that the Government have failed to use the opportunities which presented themselves last year. The native press have not been at all wise in the manner in which they have discussed the native volunteer question in the hearing of the Government, and much is to be said for the hesitation that has been shown to embrace the offers that have been so profusely made by the supporters of this still very inchoate scheme. At all events the Government have not in this matter laid themselves open to a charge of inconsistency. The case stands somewhat different in regard to the project of a Volunteer Reserve which was one of the products of this time of patriotic fervour. The Government showed no reluctance to approve of it and to accept, in principle, such augmentation of the forces of the Empire as it promised to supply. So far as the chief Presidency cities were concerned the movement was taken up with no lack of energy. Colonel Rivett-Carnac of Ghazipore threw out in outline a scheme which served as a basis for the promoters of the movement in other localities to work upon. In Bombay the leading Volunteers, with the assistance of many of their fellow-citizens, drew up a working plan, which the Presidency military authorities approved of, and, while it was awaiting the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief at Simla, some hundreds of eligible men, some of them passed Volunteers, were enrolled, so that if the scheme has been sanctioned by the Military Department, the drilling of the Reserve might have been carried through last cold weather. But hot weather and cold weather, hot weather and monsoon, have passed, and the three hundred Reservists—we believe that that is the number—whom Captain Roughton enrolled last year are in danger of forgetting that a Reserve was ever talked of, and if some of them are under temptation to repudiate their own signatures the Government of India certainly has done nothing to keep them to their bargain. Its own method of fulfilling its obligations has indeed in this matter been singularly loose, and the mysterious inconsistency with with which it has allowed its willing acceptance of last year's offer to fall into abeyance needs accounting for. For it was not without full assurance on the part of the Government of India that the formation of the Reserve would be acceptable that the idea was set at work. The general principles of Colonel Rivett-Carnac's scheme, if we remember rightly, had been carefully gone into at Simla before any steps were taken elsewhere to give them a local application. We commend the dilatoriness which the supreme military authorities have shown in regard to this question to the notice of those who think that the abolition of the separate Provincial military administration, will expedite affairs. Poona took fewer days to give its conditional sanction to the Bombay scheme than Simla has taken months apparently to go to sleep over it.

There is an absolute dearth of information at the course that the Government have resolved upon, or are likely to resolve upon in connection with this matter, and we scarcely like to suggest that all this time they may have been endeavouring to modify the Reserve scheme in a fashion which will justify some of the expectations of the native communities. If they have decided upon making no use of the large offers that were made to them last April and may the decision has not been arrived at without having had the reasons for accepting them put clearly forward by some competent official advisers. It is known that the limitations contained in Colonel Rivett-Carnac's scheme for a Reserve have been strongly criticised in official circles. Europeans, Eurasians, and native Christians are proposed to be admitted in the force, and the question has been asked what particular advantage the Empire will derive from admitting among its defenders *in posse* the subjects of the King of Portugal who find a domicile in British India, or Madrassee Christians whose religion, whatever its efficacy may be in other respects, gives them no claim to be considered braver or more loyal than their neighbours. No pretence of their greater trustworthiness has yet been made. They are in no sense Europeans in race, and it is a mistake to suppose that their religion binds them to the British Government. The moral power of a volunteer force—its capacity for impressing the population around with a sense of the reality of its loyalty and its courage—must count for almost as much as its material strength. And in all tenderness for the weaker brother it must be said that he has not yet impressed the natives around him with a sense of his influence, and that a force which took him upon its strength would not thereby raise itself in general esteem. No one, so far we know, has formally urged a further drawing in of the limitations prescribed in the scheme for a Reserve. But not a few people—and they by no means people without influence or authority—have asked, "If you can trust the lower Christian class, and if you think that a class held in such small esteem amongst other natives is worth including in your auxiliary forces, why exclude so absolutely other sections of the native population who have, what these others have not, a large interest in the maintenance of the British power in peace and prosperity, and whose accession to your ranks would bring with it a prestige in the eyes of their countrymen which is worth having?" There would be less reason to regret the delay that there has been in putting the Reserve into working order, if it were used as an opportunity for carefully weighing such suggestions of this sort as have been been brought to the notice of Government.

INDIA has not been so much enlightened of late as the rest of the world, upon the subject of over-production, and it is satisfactory to know that, with a dwindling rupee, there are signs of returning prosperity. To the Finance Minister, at his wits' end to know how to meet his liabilities, no less than to the taxpayer, threatened with an addition to the already heavy tax on his income, the fact that Indian trade is rapidly reviving is especially comforting. A growing trade promises to mean a growing revenue. Happily the improvement is not confined to any particular branch of trade, but is general; the upward tendency being equally perceptible in exports as in imports. The official accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the month of July, and for the four months ending on the 31st July last, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1884 and 1885, make this clear. The total value of the import trade in the four months ending the 31st July was Rs. 18,62,08,883, against Rs. 15,24,45,250, being an increase of Rs. 3,37,63,633. The export trade shows equally satisfactory results, the total value in the four months under review being Rs. 29,74,98,991, as compared with Rs. 27,04,35,489, or an increase of Rs. 2,70,63,502. As regards imports, the largest increase occurred under the head of manufactured articles, yarns and textile fabrics alone showing Rs. 3,43,00,847; apparel, Rs. 6,36,313; and other manufactured articles, Rs. 8,01,226. The share of each province in the total value of cotton goods imported, is shown to be as follows :—Bengal, Rs. 1,48,74,263; Bombay, Rs. 58,37,111; Sind, Rs. 8,44,722; Madras, Rs. 21,12,157; and British Burma, Rs. 9,61,905. The consumption of foreign food and drink seems also to be becoming more general, the increase under this head being Rs. 37,27,986. Temperance advocates will find no comfort in the fact that the imports of intoxicating liquors have increased from Rs. 10,49,834 in the four months ending on the 31st July last year to Rs. 13,09,216 in the corresponding period of this year. This branch of trade would probably have shown little change had it not been for the operations in Burmah, to which may be attributed the absorption of 115,064 gallons of liquor as against 26,407 in 1885; and 29,618 in 1884. Among other important increases in the import trade are hardware and cutlery, Rs. 2,92,142, machinery and mill-work, Rs. 6,99,861; chemicals, Rs. 1,48,934; and oils, Rs. 34,683. On the other hand one or two branches of the import trade appear to be on the decline, which however can only be regarded as temporary. Thus we find a decrease of Rs. 38,52,564 in the value of the railway plant and rolling stock; of Rs. 18,02,503 in metals; of Rs. 9,55,993 in raw materials; and Rs. 2,67,299 in living animals. But it can be no disadvantage if the imports of iron, for instance, fall off from Rs. 52,08,630 to Rs. 43,65,312, when the same commodity can be obtained cheaper at Jubbulpore. Passing on to the export trade we find that the principal increase—Rs. 1,38,82,021—occurred in articles of food and drink. The statistics relating to wheat, which comes within this category, are of particular interest to us in Bombay, as the properity of the port depends in a large measure on the development of the grain trade. The increase in the exports of wheat during the four months under review, as compared with the corresponding period last year, was enormous. Altogether 10,622,272, cwts., of the value of Rs. 3,99,55,328 were exported, last year's figures being 7,600,447 cwts. and Rs. 2,79,84,387. As usual Bombay enjoyed the lion's share of the trade, the value of the exports being Rs. 2,21,45,187 against Rs. 1,38,89,501 last year. Calcutta came next with Rs. 1,27,21,750 against Rs. 77,48,019. The figures unfortunately are not very encouraging to those who believe in the future of Kurrachee, the wheat trade of that part having declined to Rs. 50,74,022 from Rs. 63,21,219 last year. The export trade in raw material increased from Rs. 12,16,77,348 to Rs. 13,21,140 this year, cotton alone amounting to Rs. 6,13,55,087 against Rs. 4,87,44,864. Other increases are as follows :—Metals and manufactures, Rs. 19,488; chemicals, Rs. 1,46,908; and manufactured articles, Rs. 35,37,128. Altogether the prospects of the Indian export and import trade are very cheering.

IT is unfortunate for the Bombay Presidency Association that their memorandum on retrenchment of expenditure sees the light after the publication of the letter of the Chamber of Commerce on the same subject. The authors of the memorandum have shown creditable industry in compiling it, but, to be candid with them, the result does not bear comparison with the Chamber's letter, with which people will naturally compare it. One cause of its weakness is that the Association are too ready to discuss things in general with the Finance Committee and to give the Committee somewhat too large a dose of "obvious comment and inevitable inference." The Committee will not think that they have been helped much when they are told that the chief causes of our financial embarrassment are the growth of military expenditure, the contingencies of war and famine, and increasing loss by exchange. It is the frequency of suggestions of this kind in the memorandum which, we fear, deprives it of much of the usefulness that it might have possessed. There is a time, no doubt, for bringing to the notice of the Government of India the views of an influential and intelligent association concerning a new "adventurous policy, inaccurately described as a policy of preparedness;" but the Finance Committee are not empowered to discuss Imperial policy with any one, and we cannot expect them to respond to the invitation to talk about matters of that sort with the Association. Nor is it to them that the suggestion—satisfactory in itself—that India's share in the cost of the army service should be regulated by Statute—could most suitably be made. The Association, in a word, have forgotten the limitations imposed upon the Committee by the terms of reference, and then by making their suggestions too general and relating them too largely to considerations of Imperial policy, they have deprived the document of much of the value that it might have had. It is rather taking liberties with a body of experts to explain to them, with all the fulness of a recent discovery, what constitute the Home charges. But this is the preliminary to a recommendation that the Home charges be commuted for payment in silver, a suggestion which will give somebody an opportunity for discussion. The paragraphs in the memorandum which deal with the cost of the Civil Service are contributions rather to the discussion of the question of the employment of natives in Government service than to the purely financial, and mainly departmental enquiry entrusted to the Committee. They lead up to a strong recommendation that "almost the whole of the uncovenanted appointments now held by Europeans should be held by natives"—a recommendation which might be suitably discussed on a suitable occasion, but which the Committee will scarcely feel warranted in dealing with. When, however, the authors of the memorandum leave the region of policy for that of finance they stick closely enough to this text. Pithy enough are such paragraphs as this "*Medical.*—The Surgeon Generalship can be abolished. So also the Presidency Surgeonships. Also the Sanitary Commissionership, saving Rs. 1,03,400." This is making short work of it—too short the Committee will doubtless think, if as we suspect is the case they entertain a wholesome objection to abolish any administrative office except on reasons shown. And the only reason shown in this memorandum is that if you abolish an office worth, say Rs. 2,000 a month, you save Rs. 24,000 a year. The arithmetic is unassailable. But then the Committee have not come here to find out if it is true that two and two make four.

ON THE WATER.

(A Girl speaks.)

I.

Worn out by joys and pains
Love droops, they say, and wanes;
The lands he rules are fair,
His fields with rose are red,
But mists will rise and spread,
And rough winds scourge the air.
His eyes, and splendid hair,
Now look like ruin'd flowers;
Nor can those wings though fain
The wanderer's flight sustain
To fresher meads and bowers.

II.

Stay then the gliding boat,
Here rest our oars and float;
And looking downwards see,
In fretted shade and gleam
Of this unmoving stream,
The cloud, the grass, the tree,
And loves of you and me.
Our love shall seem new won
In this still world so fair,
And something strange and rare
The kiss which makes us one.

III.

And sigh not, Love, to hear
This word of doom and fear
Breath'd forth by those below—
As pictures in our glass
Here shift, and change, and pass,
So you must change and go—
For this long since we know.
Ah though we only seem,
Shut hand in hand and say
Still time was sweet to-day,
And one the truth and dream!

IV.

I live my life this eve,
And all I give receive:
Lean thus upon your breast,
And chase as maidens may
The thoughts of ebbing day,
Love's joy and sequent rest.
The birds are in their nest,
The couching kine are still,
And pale in heaven above
One star which waits for Love,
And brings him all his will.

Oxford 1861, W, W.

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NINGYAN, AUG. 17.

IN my last letter I made mention of the mountain battery and mounted infantry, and both are in their way invaluable in this part of the country.

We have four guns, two here and two at Yemethen, belonging to 8-1 London Division R.A. The gun complete, a 7pr., is carried on one elephant, the ammunition on another, and one spare elephant is usually taken out on short expeditions, in case of accidents. Mules would scarcely get through this mud, and as to keep the column as compact as possible is everything, it is so often necessary to advance in single file. The elephants stand fire perfectly, and wade through the deepest ground unconcernedly. They take up wonderfully little room. Shells are little to the liking of the Burmans. One of the first occasions on which one was fired at them in these parts, was against a number of men congregated in a Phoongie Kyaung and yelling defiance at our troops from some 900 yards distance. A dacoit, subsequently taken wounded, said they all laughed when the smoke of the discharge was seen at such a distance, but the shell, excellently placed, burst against the central support of the building, doing terrible execution. Since then they have a wholesome dread of shells.

The mounted infantry have done grand work on ponies, between 12 and 13 hands. They go anywhere, and dare anything. The Burmans looks on them as devils, and think our style of fighting quite unfair, their idea being that after some firing and shouting, we should retire; they don't understand our system of always pushing on. The mounted infantry have gone through an immense deal of trying work, having carried the post to and from between Ningyan and Yemethen, until quite lately two men

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CORRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The following is a rectified list of the names of those composing the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Currency Question :—

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour (Secretary for Scotland), Chairman.
The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain.
Mr. Leonard Courtney.
Sir John Lubbock.
Mr. D. M. Barbour (Secretary of Finance and Commerce, India).
Mr. J. W. Birch (Director of the Bank of England).
Hon. C. Fremantle (Deputy Master and Comptroller, Royal Mint).
Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith (India Council).
Mr. Lionel Louis Cohen (Stock Broker).
Mr. W. H. Houldsworth (Cotton Spinner).
Sir Thomas H. Farrer (Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade).

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

SOFIA, SEPT. 8.

Prince Alexander proceeds to Darmstadt.

His Highness has declared that he is willing to return to Bulgaria if he is re-elected by the National Assembly.

In his parting Manifesto he announces that he has abdicated in view of the assurance of the Czar that the independence of the country will be respected. He thanks the people of Bulgaria for their devotion, and urges them to obey the Regency.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 8.

A Circular has been issued by the Sublime Porte requesting the Powers to prevent military intervention in Bulgaria.

EXCITEMENT IN SYRIA.

The calling out of the Reserves in Syria is causing great excitement and distress throughout that country.

THE PRINCEDOM OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The *Standard* states that Russia is in favour of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro succeeding Alexander as Prince of Bulgaria.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have started for India.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The Viceroy leaves on October 28, and goes straight on to Umballa, and from thence to Bhawalpur. His Excellency leaves on the 1st November for Lahore, remains there three days, and then proceeds to Baroda *via* Ahmedabad, and remains at Baroda for three days.

Further details of the route are not yet definitely settled.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

SUCCESSFUL ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

It is reported from Upper Burma for the week ending the 5th September, that the districts of the Northern Division are generally quiet, and the crops are doing well.

A post is being established at Tanetabin, in the Sheweba District.

The flood waters at Mandalay are subsiding ; the relief to sufferers continues.

Active measures are being taken against the river pirate of the Irrawaddi, north of Mandalay.

A party from the Lamaing garrison captured a small stockade on the 2nd, when Captain Barrett was slightly wounded.

The Central Division, Ava and Sagaing, are fairly quiet. In an encounter on Ava, in the Myingyan Border, 12 dacoits were killed and 20 taken prisoners.

The Kyoukse District is quiet.

The report of the Myingaing Prince's death is confirmed, and it is believed true.

From Chindwin it is reported that a fight occurred at Budalin between the police levy and a strong body of dacoits of Hla Oo's gang. The dacoits were defeated and 50 killed. A Burmese policeman was killed on our side.

The loyal Wun Kani also defeated a body of dacoits, of whom 9 were killed.

From the Southern Division several bodies of dacoits from Pagan have sent in their submission.

The villagers in several instances resisted the dacoits. Shwe Aing, an important leader, has been killed.

The crop prospects are good.

The revenue is coming in from the Mimbu Districts.

An encounter occurred between the insurgents and the Sagu garrison, the former lost 70 or 80, and the latter 3 wounded.

In the Eastern Division a post has been established, Wundwin, an important dacoit leader, was captured near there.

The Yemethen District is becoming more settled, though considerable dacoit gangs are still about. Successful engagements with Upper Burma dacoits have taken place in Tounghoo and Thayetmyo.

There are signs of an early winter.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

On the Afghan Frontier there is still some fever.

Col. Ridgeway visited Mazar-i-Sharif on the 28th August, and received honorable reception. He left on the 31st for Khannab.

THE GOVERNOR OF HERAT.

The report of the death of the Governor of Herat is incorrect. He has been suffering some time from an epeliptic affection, but his health is now improving.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

Lady Reay distributed the prizes this afternoon at the Council Hall to the pupils of the Poona High School for native girls. There was a large gathering of native and European ladies and gentlemen.

Lord Reay, in the course of a lengthy address on female education, made reference to the subject of infant marriages, and gave the assurance that Government did not contemplate any legislative interference with the present social customs of the Hindoo community.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here from Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 9.

Mail steamer Nepaul from Aden arrived.

Mail steamer Mirzapore from China, and Kaiser-i-Hind from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats freely offered.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	68½
4½	„	72½
3	„ Consols for account	100⅝
3½	„ Sterling Loan	100½
4½	„ French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		43 3-16d.
Exchange on India 60ds.' st.		1s. 5d.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 8.

10 p.m.	79·4

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	81·3
6 p.m.	77·3

THE Governor in Council has appointed Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant.

CAPTAIN E. C. SPILSBURY, R.E., has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, during Colonel W. Merriman's absence on privilege leave ; and Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Patuck, B.A., L.C.E., to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmednugger, during Mr. Pottinger's absence on privilege leave.

CAPTAINS O. R. MITCHELL AND JOHN C. TICE, of the British India Steam Navigation Company's service, have been authorised to pilot vessels under 1,000 tons register between the outer limits of the Bombay Harbour and the Sunk Rock Light-house.

THE Rev. A. G. Cane, M.A., Chaplain of Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 14th September. The Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Garrison Chaplain, will officiate during his absence.

THE following Chiefs of the Mahi Kantha, in the Bombay Presidency, have abolished all transit duties hitherto levied in their respective territories :—Mansa, Ambara, Katosan, Ilol, Keroli, Prempur, Hapa, Dedhrota, Kherawara, Tajpuri, and Therol.

THE *Government Gazette* notifies that the officer holding for the time being the appointment of agent to the Governor-General at Baroda is invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge. Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Peat, Second Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the first-class.

THE net value of gold imported to this country in the first four months of the current financial year was Rs. 72,17,477, and that of silver imported, Rs. 2,32,66,593, making the total net imports of both metals Rs. 3,04,84,070. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian mints during the same four months was Rs. 1,99,23,630, and of that coined and examined Rs. 2,11,92,061.

THE accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the four months ending July 31, compare very favourably with those of the corresponding period of last year. The imports from foreign countries amounted to Rs. 18,62,08,883 as compared with Rs. 15,24,45,250, showing an increase of Rs. 3,37,63,633. The principal increases appear under the heads of articles of food and drink —Rs. 37,27,950 ; yarns and textile fabrics—Rs. 3,43,00,847 ; apparel—Rs. 6,36,313 ; other manufactured articles—Rs. 8,01,226 ; machinery and mill-work—Rs. 6,99,861 ; hardware and cutlery —Rs. 2,92,142 ; chemicals and drugs—Rs. 1,48,934 ; and oils—Rs. 34,683. The principal decreases were Rs. 2,67,299 in living animals ; Rs. 18,02,503 in metals : Rs. 38,52,564 in railway plant and rolling stock ; and Rs. 9,55,993 in raw materials. The exports of Indian produce during the four months ending July 31 amounted to Rs. 29,74,98,991 against Rs. 27,04,35,489, showing an increase of Rs. 2,70,63,502. The export trade in articles of food and drink alone increased to the extent of Rs. 1,38,82,021 ; in raw materials, Rs. 1,04,23,792 ; yarns and textile fabrics, Rs. 35,14,928 ; apparel, Rs. 22,200 ; chemicals, Rs. 1,46,908 ; and metals, Rs. 19,488.

IT is announced that the Viceroy has now abandoned his intention of visiting Kurrachee for the present.

THE attitude of the Bonerwals continues threatening, and the Guides are on the *qui vive* accordingly. It now seems almost impossible that an expedition can be avoided.

IN a Resolution by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, it is ruled that Civil Engineers who were appointed before 1st November 1873, as assistant engineers, first grade, will be allowed, on account of previous experience, provided it has not been acquired before the age of 25, to add to their pensionable service a period of three years. This concession will not, however, be granted to my officer taken over, directly or indirectly, from one of the guaranteed railway companies, who received a bonus on leaving the service of the company.

AN incident which for a few minutes led to something approaching a scare occurred in the House of Commons during the adjournment on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 19. Mr. Milman, the clerk assistant of the House, was leaving his seat at the table when he caught sight of a rather bulky parcel on one of the Irish benches. On a close inspection Mr. Milman found the parcel unusually heavy for its size, and he fancied that he heard the sound of clockwork within. A police-constable was fetched from the lobby, and the officer carried the parcel to the inspector's room on the basement, where an examination of its contents was made, and, instead of dynamite, about seven or eight pounds of bolts were found. It appears that the package was brought into the House by Mr. Michael M'Cartan, and that the bolts were specimens of the missiles used in the Belfast riots. Until the harmless nature of the parcel became known, there was much excitement in the lobby.

SARAH BERNHARDT has made her appearance in a perfectly new rôle in Buenos Ayres. She took a leading part in an assault-at-arms recently given in the Fencing Club there, challenging and more than holding her own against one of the best swordsmen of the place. She "touched" him in the first round, after a succession of parades of "tierce" and "quarte," which fairly brought down the house. In the second encounter her opponent managed to return the compliment ; but Sarah had her "revanche" in the third and decisive trial, which she began by sending the crack swordsman's weapon flying out of his hand, and ended by "touching" him once more, the *coupé dégagé* by which she achieved the victory provoking thunders of applause. Sceptically disposed persons may be tempted to surmise that the gallantry of her adversary counted for something in her triumph ; but whatever may be thought of her pretensions to a mastery of fence, there can be no doubt of her thorough mastery of the art of advertising herself. As a manufacturer of *réclames* she has nothing to envy Barnum or General Boulanger himself.

A TELEGRAM from London to the Allahabad paper says, that what has transpired about the mission of M. de Giers to Berlin shows that Prince Bismarck sacrificed Prince Alexander to prevent a Franco-Russian alliance. The independent German Press complain that Germany has become the vassal of Russia.

THE Punjab Chief Court has asked for more time to consider, or rather to reconsider, the Panjab Revenue and Tenancy Bills. More time has been granted, and the passing of the Bills will be postponed to next spring. The Panjab Government has accordingly applied for an extension of the services of Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I., its Financial Commissioner, for one year. "Without Colonel Davies' aid," says an up-country paper, "the Local Government would find it difficult to go about the business with a proper confidence. His knowledge and mastery of the complicated subject are complete."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE permission given to Major-General C. S. de N. Lucas, R. A., to proceed to Europe, has been cancelled.

COLONEL G. S. STEVENS, S. C., Commandant, Aden Troop, has been granted leave on private affairs for six months.

MAJOR S. BABINGTON, S. C., District Superintendent of Police, Poona, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year and ten days, on private affairs.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HEATHCOTE, Commanding the Bombay District, became entitled to the Colonel's allowance on September 7.

LIEUT.-COL. G. E. ERSKINE, Cavalry, and Brigade Surgeon G. Y. Hunter, I. M. D., have been permitted to return to duty.

COLONEL J. HILLS, C.B., R.E., has been appointed to be Commanding Royal Engineer, Burma Field Force.

LIEUTENANT K. H. EDDIS, Royal West Kent Regiment, has been posted to Bombay as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. B. LITTLE, Bombay S.C., has been placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Lieutenant-General G. R. S. Barrows, Bombay Infantry ; and Colonel G. A. Laughton, Bombay S. C., has been placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General A. B. Little.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN THE MARINE LINES.

ABOUT 9 a.m. yesterday, while some workmen employed at the new Officers' Quarters in the Marine Lines were laying down a drain, they came across an old tomb, consisting of a massive greenstone slab, covering an oblong vault of brickwork. The slab measures 5ft. 9in. long, 3ft. 4in. broad, and 7in. thick, and bears the following inscription very clearly cut in the old style :—

HERE LIETH
THE BODY OF MRS. ELIZA CORKRAN,
THE WIFE OF MR. LEWIS CORKRAN AND NEICE (*sic*) TO
MR. STEPHEN IVESON, WHO DIED IN CHILDBED
the 1st Day of DECEMBER, 1780, in the
TWENTIETH YEAR OF HER AGE.

The grave, lying nearly east and west, is close to the public road, and is fully three-and-a-half feet below the present ground surface. Over it were successive layers of shell gravel, proving that the sea has caused the second burial of the dead, and not blown sand or subsidence of soil, the tombstone being very slightly deflected from its original plane. At the same depth many traces of other human remains were to-day exhumed, including a complete skull and several black earthen *chatties*, charcoal, and signs of calcination, which seem to show that this spot was once a Hindu burning ghat either before or after its occupation as a Christian burial ground. This tomb is the fourth discovery of a similar kind, three other grave stones of the last century having been discovered not far from this one in December, 1884, at a depth of some feet, proving the long-forgotten locality of one of the earliest British cemeteries in India.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

THE Volunteer assault-at-arms at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening proved to be a very interesting event. Some of the contests were occasionally not only interesting but exciting, particularly the boxing matches and the bayonet and sword competitions. In the bayonet contest Mr. W. A. Fern, private, Bombay Volunteers, won by sheer good luck and length of reach from Mr. N. Devlin, who is considered to be a particularly skilful swordsman. In the contest Sword *vs.* Sword, Mr. N. Devlin, colour-sergeant, Bombay Volunteers, proved to be winner, his play being characterised by an ease and style that could only be acquired by long practice and careful training. In the boxing match for heavy weights, Mr. E. Greahy, private, Poona Volunteers, an athlete of considerable local reputation, was the winner. This contest was marked by originality of style and pummelling. Mr. W. Tate, corporal, Bombay Volunteers, was the winner of the prize offered in the contest Bayonet *vs.* Sword, his weapon being the sword. Mr. A. Renwick, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, was adjudged to be the best fencer. One of the most interesting items of the programme was a display with Indian clubs by Mr. Pillow, Bombay Volunteers, who showed great skill in their manipulation. The thankless task of adjudicating was performed by Capt. O. H. St. Forbes and Lieut. F. Nicholson Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson distributed the prizes. Mr. E. W. Fern had exerted himself to the utmost to make the assault a success.

THE GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THESE sports yesterday proved very interesting, and were witnessed by a very large number of spectators, who crowded round the railing linings off the ground behind the Marine Lines from the Esplanade Road. In the ground itself a select number of people assembled, graced by many ladies ; and it cannot be denied that a very pleasant afternoon was passed, especially when these particular sports have been postponed from Thursday to Thursday for the last month or so, owing to the weather. In the tent-pegging yesterday Mr. Ryrie came first, and after him stood Mr. Macintosh. At tilting at the ring Mr. Roberts proved the superior, and he deserves praise for the manner in which he conducted himself throughout in his equestrian performances. Under the item of "Jumping Ponies," Mr. Macrae came first, with his animal named Billy-coat ; and next to him stood Mr. J. Symons, who was mounted oh Scindie. Regarding jumping walers, Mr. Roberts stood first and Mr. Rivett-Carnac second ; and as regards Arab horses and ponies, Messrs. Becher and Pearse occupied the same position as the last named. Perhaps the most interesting item in the day's programme was the taking of the polo ball off bottles fixed on stricks and carrying them away ; and in this respect Messrs. Arthur and Macrae proved equal ; and owing to the light the tie could not be decided.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have waited for a day or two to see whether any better man would comment on the letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Finance Committee and your own leader on the subject, both of which call for the serious attention of everybody in the Presidency.

The Chamber's letter is a State paper of the highest importance, not only on its own merits, but because the Chamber has repeatedly shown, of late years, that the class represented by it is capable of rendering extremely valuable assistance in the administration of the country. There can, for instance, be no doubt that the attitude assumed by it and the tone of its deliberations saved this Presidency from the outburst of ill-feeling that was provoked on the Bengal side by the now half-forgotten "Ilbert Bill."

The first economy suggested by the Chamber is in statistics and reports, and there can be no question that it has every servant of Government with it there. As nobody ever reads the reports, the only persons really concerned are those who write them.

The next question taken up is that of the salaries of Civil Servants of all classes ; and this, as regards the Covenanted Service at least, is no new thing. The Chamber thinks that the decline in silver should not be taken into account, and that Government should only consider, in plain terms, the state of the labour market. It is apparently left out of sight that existing high salaries are to a great extent based upon contract, express or implied ; and it is probable that labour of the sort required is not quite so cheap as the Chamber thinks. The block in promotion in the Civil Service, a few years ago, exercised a marked influence on the numbers of the candidates at the examinations in England ; and no doubt a reduction in salaries would have the same effect. As regards the responsibility of Civil Officers in the Mofussil, the Chamber is clearly imperfectly informed when it says that this "is in a great measure taken out of the hands of officials, except of the highest ranks." The tendency in this Presidency has been and is in exactly the opposite direction. The Assistant and Deputy Collectors, for instance, are almost every year entrusted with more discretion, and more stringently called to account for any neglect. The Collectors are perhaps entrusted with less discretion, but they are certainly held more than ever responsible ; while of the officers of the highest rank, the Commissioners have very little reponsibility, except for getting in certain reports up to date ; and the Members of Council and Secretaries to Government have (from the mere nature of their posts) hardly any responsibility at all. India indeed is "no longer a *terra incognita* to the educated classes of England," but it is clear that a good deal about it is incognite to the Chamber of Commerce, and the spread of knowledge on Indian subjects to which the letter refers, so far from popularizing Indian service amongst the best lads of our schools and universities, has robbed the name of India of that romance which attracted the most vigorous spirits.

It may fairly be conceded that a working Civil Service can be got for less than is paid now ; but it will be necessary to impose less stringent conditions upon the candidates, and it is possible that the quality of the material may fall off a little. The main safeguard against this is not mentioned by the Chamber, *viz.*, the strong tendency of Indian and other service to become hereditary. The names in the Army and Navy lists of to-day are, in spite of competition, much the same as in those of the Twenty Years' War ; and even in the Indian Civil Service three successful candidates out of every four are lads who would have sought their fortune in India if John Company were yet in Leadenhall Street.

As regards the admission of natives into the services, I have repeatedly advocated it in your columns, and have even "formulated a scheme" which the Chamber, with becoming modesty, declines to do. It is certain that one of the main difficulties in this operation will arise from the necessity of satisfying the susceptibilities of the Chamber itself and its constituents ; but we have warrant in the past for believing that in Bombay, at least, the question will be discussed with calmness, and the conclusion stated with moderation. The Chamber, however, might have saved itself the trouble of laying stress upon the "due allowance" of less pay to natives than to Europeans. This is flogging a dead horse. I need say nothing of the proposal to reduce the Presidency to a Lieutenant-Governorship. To the Mofussil it would make less difference than to Bombay ; but the standing objections are fully stated in your own review of the letter.

As regards the three Commissioners of Divisions, there is no doubt that the Chamber has nearly the whole Revenue Department with it ; but the selected Commissioners, that is, the Commissioner of Customs, &c., and the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, are very useful, as they secure regularity and symmetry in very important operations carried on over a large area ; and it has been found by experience that without such control, exercised by selected officers, varieties of practice spring up to an extent unjustified by local circumstances, and lead to an unequal incidence of taxation. The second office has already been marked for abolition when its work is done, which will be, at the latest, within ten years.

It was scarcely to be looked for that the "Exodus to the Hills" would escape notice in the Chamber's letter, but it might fairly have been expected that such a statement as the following would not be put forward without qualification :—"Mercantile and professional people, whose avocations tie them to Bombay all the year round, with the exception of occasional short intervals of relaxation, find no difficulty" in keeping up the quality of their work. Why, when I first came to this country, the European merchants of Bombay used constantly to go to Poona as much as they could during the rains, and they now very often go to Europe at that time ; some of them every year, some once in two years, almost all more frequently than any Government servant can get away for more than a very "brief period of relaxation." They are quite right to do it, and I hope they enjoy it ; but it is ridiculous for a man who can, to a great extent, "give himself furlough," to accuse the members of Government (who can get no furlough at all, except at a great sacrifice) of effeminacy, because they do not stay in Bombay all the year round. The Chamber's argument is based upon a (doubtless unintentional) *suppressio veri*. I myself hate hill stations, so my withers are unwrung ; but such a statement from such an authority fairly screams for contradiction. It should also be remarked that there are many public advantages in the use of Poona as a capital during the rains. For an immense amount of business connected with the Mofussil, it is very much better situated than Bombay ; and the Chamber's statement that "the public offices certainly are here" requires serious modification before it can be taken as representing the real state of the case. A very considerable number of important public offices are in Poona in the rains, and would be there even if the Governor were collared and chained to a ring in the wall of Parel, and the key of his padlock kept by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce. As to the Government residences, I for one would be very glad to hear of the sale of Parel, an inconvenient place approachable by a detestable drive.

As to the peons employed on domestic duties, I quite agree with the Chamber, but their figures are absurd The number of peons so employed in this Presidency cannot possibly be one-quarter of their figure (2,000). All the same, it is a scandal, no doubt, and (being a bachelor) I always have a fit of virtuous indignation when I see a peon nursing a baby. A number of apparently personal services are, however, fairly required of a peon, just as they are of an aide-de-camp, an orderly, or a private secretary ; and the Chamber, apparently, does not know that in many cases the peons are paid the full value of the other services rendered out of the pocket of the superior concerned, in which case their position is much the same as that of soldier-servants at home. I don't myself quite understand why some people like to have a lot of peons about them ; and I know very well that an Assistant Collector, for instance, could do well enough with two in the rains, *viz.*, one for the office and one "personal." He would require to hire three more men for tent-pitching during the tour season. Larger offices require more men, and the Mamlatdar's offices could hardly spare a man at any time.

The suggestions in the matter of accounts are, as might be expected extremely valuable, and it is almost impossible to pick a hole in them. Those relating to stamps are very practical, but the Chamber clearly under-estimates the value of periodical inspections of all offices by special officers on tour. It is the only thoroughly reliable safeguard against fraud, and will be all the more necessary if the salaries and qualifications of the public servants are lowered. The Chamber reflects public opinion as regards the appointment of an Inspector General of Police, but before using strong language about this, it would have been worth while to obtain information as to the state of the police accounts. It is claimed for this appointment that it has saved far more money than it has cost, and that the system of inspection of outposts, particularly, has been very much improved by it. Moreover, such appointments have been thought necessary all over India.

It might perhaps be possible to dispense with a Sanitary Commissioner, provided that the rest of the valuable Sanitary Department be kept up ; but economy in doctors is apt to be but a poor saving in the end. As regards the Civil and Presidency Surgeons they are certainly rather under than overpaid, and the much-talked-of private practice is just one of those fallacies that people take for granted. The truth is, that there is not now a Mofussil Civil Surgeon or other medical servant of Government whose private practice is worth Rs. 500 a month, and the average, taking the whole service, is probably under Rs. 50. Even in the Presidency town, those whose private practice is worth Rs. 500 per mensem, or anything near it, could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The Chamber is evidently quite unaware of the extent to which this practice is gratuitous, and if a little care had been taken to get information on this subject, it would not have been led into an uncalled-for attack upon a body of officers who have from the days of *Boughton* and Hamilton almost always shown a most unselfish disregard of their own interests when compared with those of science, of their patients, and of their employers. The people of India owe more to them than to all the other Europeans that ever landed in the country put together, and they know it. The rest of us are, to the ryot, little more than necessary evils ; but you may be sure, that the ungrudged portion of his taxation is what goes to pay the Doctor Saheb. The recognition of private practice by Government as an element in salaries would simply deprive it of all check over any abuse of the permission to practice.

As regards the appointment of Military-Officers in Civil Departments, so far from being a source of expenditure, it is (except perhaps in the D. P. W.) usually an economy. You can generally get a "Military civilian" cheaper than an equally qualified Civil candidate for the same appointment (if you can get him at all). Unluckily, there are now few or no military officers to spare for civil duties. If the conditions of such service be carefully regulated, there is no reason why it should not be the means of keeping up a good reserve of officers in peace time.

Taking the so-called "uncovenanted" European officers all round, I think it will be found, that although here and there an individual may be found drawing what seems unnecessarily high pay in a local "jagga," the standard of qualifications required in all departments recruited by the Secretary of State is quite up to the salary received on the average of a long service. The Leave and Pension Rules do not err on the side of liberality, and few men can save much money.

The principal department locally recruited, the Police, is fenced by a very severe period of probation, and the wonder to me is that any one worth having can be induced to seek employment in it.—Yours, &c.,

KESWAL.

THE GOANESE CATHOLICS AND THE CONCORDAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the meeting of Goanese Catholics held recently at Poona, telegrams were forwarded to the King of Portugal urging His Majesty to exercise his influence in obtaining some modifications in the terms of the Concordat lately concluded between the Portuguese Government and the Vatican. As many of your readers are much interested in this subject, they are naturally anxious to know whether any reply has been received from His Majesty, and if so, what is the substance of the communication he has made to those who addressed him. It seems to me that the Catholic public of Poona and Bombay are entitled to have His Majesty's reply.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 9. INQUIRER.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

THREE hours' play sufficed to decide the North and South match to-day. The Southerners took an hour to dispose of the two wickets remaining from overnight, then themselves collapsing when they had reached the total scored by their opponents in the first innings. Victory remained with the North by 196 runs, a result entirely attributable to the splendid stand made by Wilkins on their behalf. To have scored three centuries—his total was only a single short of this sum—without giving anything more than a couple of the barest chances in the course of a double innings, is a feat of which even a practised player to whom cricket is a serious profession, instead of an occasional pastime, may well be proud. This year's encounter will long be memorable for this distancing of all previous records. The fine form which Wilkins continued to exhibit throughout the match makes it the more regrettable that he was not afforded an opportunity of completing his century in the first innings, as he undoubtedly would have done had not the absence of Captain Steele abruptly terminated play at the fall of the ninth wicket. His performance as it stands is the more remarkable from the fact that the batsman who so distinguished himself, had personally never witnessed the attainment of the century in India. It is worth nothing that in his first innings, the score of 81 comprised six 4's, seven 3's, and ten 2's, whilst his second contribution included thirteen 4's, nineteen 3's, and thirty 2's. The next highest score, that of 109, made by Francis in the South's first innings, contained eight 4's and 2's and thirteen 3's. Of the chief scorers among the rest of the players, Captain Steele's total of 21 was made in five hits, and in Major Ward's second innings of 59 were no fewer than ten 4's, with barely an exception all boundary hits. The deficiency of the South in bowling strength was painfully apparent on the second day. They had no slow bowler to effect a change, and when Ryan was put on to send down a few tempters, the result was so disastrous that the experiment was suddenly abandoned, with sixteen runs hit up in two overs, and never repeated. The Alibag bowler, on resuming his accustomed pace, stopped the rate at which the runs were mounting, on one occasion trundling down three maidens in succession, and every now and again sending in a terrific break, such as those which dismissed Rice and Lindner. Apart from that unlucky trial of what "slows," would effect, Ryan's *début* as a bowler was a very creditable one. His position in the eleven was specially opportune when Francis had to give over the leather in consequence of stiffness, the after-effect of his fine innings on Thursday, and for want of a substitute Cox had to be continued, though he failed to come off as in the previous innings. For the North Lindner, who bowled against the Bombay team in the recent Poona match, and will again meet them in the ranks of the Mofussil to-morrow on the Esplanade, compiled a good average in the first innings with 8 wickets for 63 runs. Aitken who also goes down with the Mofussil eleven, carried off the palm in the second innings, taking three wickets in the course of fourteen balls at an expense of five runs Wilkins is to receive a presentation bat from the Poona Club in recognition of his magnificent play on their ground.

For the last time descending to detail it was remarked this morning that when Wilkins and Major Ward resumed their innings, there was no sign about either of the batsmen of their exertions on the preceding day, and the Thana player, despite that this was third day of hard work, was even brisker than ever. Muspratt-Williams first took the leather, but only bowled a couple of overs, these giving a couple of fours, a three, a two, and two singles. Major Ward made a series of tremendous hits, adding four fours, a three and a single to his over night's total, when Ryan, who had taken Williams' place, sent the off stump flying with the first ball of his third over. Over a hundred had been put on during the brief period of his partnership with Wilkins, the eighth wicket having gone down for 285, whilst the score now stood at 398. Wilkins had been busily swelling his own total, and had beaten all previous individual records with the runs put to his long account during the two opening overs this morning. Clowes joined him on the slogger's departure, and concentrated his efforts on defending his wicket, leaving his partner to act on the offensive. A mighty cheer was sent up as Wilkins, driving Cox for a couple, simultaneously brought up 400 on the telegraph and attained his second century. Clowes played with such care that ten overs were needed to terminate the innings. Before the end came Wilkins had got together another eighteen runs, including a couple of boundary hits in one of Cox's overs. With 422 credited to the Northern team, Clowes returned the first ball of Ryan's ninth over, giving an easy catch which J. Pottinger secured. Wilkins thus carried out his bat, for the second time, having placed 218 runs to his credit, and made the grand total of 399 off his own bat during the match.

With very little delay, the Southerners went to the wickets, Colonel Lyttelton going in with Drew at twenty minutes to one. Lindner and Holland inaugurated the attack with five successive maidens, the score being opened with a bye. Drew got a single off Holland's ninth ball. The Poona captain did ditto with the next ball, and was bowled by Lindner with the first ball of his fourth over. One wicket for three runs. Francis opened his innings with a single off the finishing ball of the over and a second off Holland. So the score by singles mounted until a four to the pavilion relieved the dulness of the opening. This was Francis' first hit, and with another single added, Drew went out leg before to Lindner. Two wickets in the first twenty-minutes for 14 runs. Pottinger and Francis were new associated, and a stand was hoped for. To the surprise of the spectators the new man went out first ball with the score unaltered, a terrific shooter disposing of him. Talbot was called upon to succeed him. Hitting commenced in earnest four overs later, Lindner being cut by Talbot for three and hit by his partner to the nullah for four. Holland had bowled a double maiden and Lindner now also trundled a maiden. Francis drove him to the net, and cut him to the pavilion for a brace of fours. A magnificent drive straight past the bowler without rising an inch from the ground was made by the other batsman off Holland three overs further on. Fifty went up, and Talbot got another four off the Bombay bowler for a hit to square leg. A single sent him to the other wicket, where a precisely similar hit put the ball into the nullah, and Lindner's over also yielded a couple of threes. As Talbot went in, rain began to descend, and these runs had been made in a thick drizzle. This now ceased without having damaged the wicket, which was like a billiard table. At 65 Mactier relieved Holland. On his first ball Major Fitzherbert, the wicket-keeper, appealed to the umpire, who decided that the batsmen, Talbot, was within the crease when the bails were removed. The over was a maiden, but his next yielded eight runs. By hard hitting the score was brought up to 80 within the hour. Clowes took Lindner's end, and a hit by Talbot for four at the close of the over caused 90 to be telegraphed. After bowling four overs, Mactier was relieved by Wilkins. On retiring to long stop's place at the end of his over, Wilkins dismissed Abbott by a catch which had been snicked up. Abbott had made 46 by free hitting, and at his retirement the score stood at 96 for four wickets. Cox was next man in. Clowes send down two maidens and Wilkins one, the first ball the new bat received nearly succeeding in "Yorking" him. The tiffin bell rang when 98 had been registered. After the adjournment a bye was run for five, this number being swollen by an overthrow. Cox was bowled by Wilkins at 105 (the fifth wicket down). At 110 Lindner was substituted for Clowes, who had sent down seven overs, four of which were maidens, though the last had been hit for two threes and a couple. Mainwaring playing carefully helped to raise the score to 130, and another bowling change was resolved on, Aitken going on instead of Wilkins. Then the end soon came. With Aitken's eighth ball he clean bowled Mainwaring, who played it too late. This made way for Captain Abbott, whose stay was momentary. Francis made a hard drive off Lindner to the on. Clowes stopped it cleverly, but dropped the ball, and in attempting the run the new man was run out with plenty of time to spare. J. Pottinger without altering the score failed to profit by the lesson taught his predecessor. He struck to mid-wicket the first ball he received from Lindner and started for a run. Francis rightly declined to respond, and Pottinger found his bails removed. Six, seven and eight wickets for 138. Ryan made a single, and then put his leg in front to Aitken's third ball. Francis was not destined to carry out his bat as had seemed probable from the rapid collapse of the tail of the eleven as they came in. He knocked up a catch to Aitken in that bowler's next over, having put together 57, so that the innings closed for 141, the number made by the North in their first attempt. The following is the complete score and analysis:—

NORTH.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Major Fitzherbert, Quetta, Captain, b Francis	5	b Ryan	5
Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Thana, not out	81	not out	218
Mr. W. Holland, Bombay, b Williams	4	c Lyttelton, b Williams	0
Mr. A. E. Aitken, Deesa, b Francis	5	c Ryan, b Williams	11
Mr. W. Mactier, Ahmedabad, c Talbot, b Ryan	12	b Williams	5
Mr. A. J. Lindner, Mhow, b Cox	5	b Ryan	24
Mr. S. R. Rice, Kurrachee, run out	2	b Ryan	36
Mr. G. F. Blackwell, Thana, c Francis, b Cox	20	c Lyttelton, b Williams	4
Major Ward, Mhow, b Cox	0	b Ryan	59
Capt. Steele, Bombay, absent	0	st. Lyttelton, b Ryan	21
Mr. H. Clowes, Bombay, b Cox	0	c Pottinger, b Ryan	4
Byes 2, leg-byes 4, no ball 1	7	Byes 15, l-b 9, w 1	25
Total	141	Total	423

SOUTH.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Captain Abbott, Ahmednagar, b Wilkins	0	run out	0
Mr. F. Francis, Dharwar, b Lindner	109	c and b Aitken	57
Mr. Jack Pottinger, Nagar, b Lindner	26	b Lindner	0
Mr. H. Talbot, Poona, b Lindner	22	c Wilkins, b Clowes	46
Lieut.-Col. the Hon. N. S. Lyttelton, Poona, b Lindner	33	b Lindner	1
Mr. A. E. Mainwaring, Poona, c and b Lindner	4	b Aitken	16
Mr. F. W. Cox, Poona, c Rice, b Lindner	14	b Wilkins	2
Mr. W. W. Drew, Alibag, ht. wkt., b Wilkins	3	l. b. w. b Lindner	4
Mr. J. Pottinger, Poona, Lindner	0	run out	0
Mr. R. P. Ryan, Alibag, b Lindner	2	l. b. w. b Aitken	1
Mr. Muspratt-Williams, Kirkee, not out	5	not out	0
Byes 5, leg-byes 4, wides 1	10	Byes 5, l-b 8, no ball 1	14
Total	226	Total	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NORTH.

"THE STRONGEST STABLE IN THE WORLD."

THE love of sport is growing by giant strides in America, but, as a Yankee "in the know" recently explained, "there is a vast difference between the wealthy man who run horses in the United States and in England." "An English gentleman who takes to the turf," this authority explained for the benefit of the uninitiated on "the other side," "is ordinarily not burdened with business—he has the leisure and inclination to look carefully after his stable and its management, and it is his pride as well as his hobby, and a part of his social stock-in-trade. But with us it is entirely different. Men in the States usually take up racing late in life, after they have made a great fortune in business, and they only keep it as a plaything and use it as an ornament. They do not live in and by their stables; they do not watch the condition of their horses or carefully note their work; and naturally they leave everything to their hired trainer." One of the turfmen who do make a business of the running of horses was recently interviewed by a representative of the *Philadelphia Time*, who acquired a good deal of interesting information. The Press-man met Phil Dwyer, of the Brothers Dwyer, whose names, it seems, "have become a synonym for success on the race track;" in fact, they are the Napoleons of their class, and remarkable facts are recorded concerning them. The two brothers Dwyer, a few years ago, owned a meat stall in a market in Brooklyn, as, indeed, they own one yet. Now "they are almost looked upon as wizards." They claim that they possess "the strongest stable in the world;" and "their names have become household words."

A beautiful animal nodded a welcome to its master as he stepped up to her stall and said to me: "This is Miss Woodford, in many respects the most phenomenal racehorse I ever knew of. The fact is, she is the only one I have ever known that was just as good at six years old as at three. It is really singular how she holds her power." The splendid mare came up to her master and rubbed her nose against him lovingly, and there was such a beam of intelligence in her eye that it almost seemed as though she understood the praise her owner was giving her, and the depth of the admiration he has for her. As he patted her long and beautifully arched neck, Mr. Dwyer said: "She has won us a 150,000 dols. in stakes and purses—what is known in racing parlance as public money. No racehorse in this country has ever yet equalled her performances—that is, been beaten so few times in an equal number of starts."

Next, the party came to Tremont, a wonderful two-year-old, which has had a remarkable career. He has started twelve times and never been forced to anything like an exertion by the best horses that have been pitted against him. He has won his owners in stakes and purses this year something over 30,000 dols. (£7,000), and will duplicate that amount before the end of the season. He cost 1,600 dols. (£400) as a yearling. This splendid colt is jet black, and the only mark on him is a little white star in the forehead, about as big as a silver half-dollar.

We passed on to Hanover, another fine two-year-old, chestnut in colour and a colt of great promise. He and Tremont are the only two good ones out of a lot of twenty-seven colts bought last year at a cost of several thousand dollars. Following along in quick succession came Tom Martin, Pontiac, Brambleton, Agnes, and others. The famous Dewdrop, for which the Dwyers paid 20,000 dols. (£7,250) was not far away. These ten horses are worth a fortune. Fifty thousand dols. (£12,500) would not buy Miss Woodford, and Mr. Dwyer himself said that 75,000 dols. (£18,750) for Tremont would be no temptation to him. Mr. Dwyer said: "I don't know what we may do another year, but this season we can show a winner in every class in which we determine to contend. But our stable is too large. We have forty-five horses in training, and have seventy in all. The stable has to be divided into three parts. Each one is presided over by an experienced trainer. We have paid a hundred and forty thousand dols. (£35,000) for stock since last December, and our horses, if put upon the market to-day, would bring at public sale three hundred and fifty thousand dols. (£87,500)."

"There is a great deal of mystery and much of fiction about turf events," continued Mr. Dwyer, "and especially about running a stable. Naturally people look at the amount that we are credited with winning and it aggregates a large sum. We have won in stakes and purses so far this year something over 130,000 dols. (£32,500), and unless we have the worst sort of luck from now until the end of the season we ought to take in public money 225,000 dols. (£56,250). But this is by no means all profit. In almost every stake race we have a large number of entries, and several times it has cost us two thousand dollars to win a race where the stakes amounted to less than five thousand. This year our stable will pay its expenses and something besides, but there wouldn't be much in running our horse if we didn't back our judgment of their capacities with private money. Few racing stables do pay their expenses in the money won in purses."

"Why are you more successful in horseracing than these wealthy men who have unlimited capital to purchase horses and bet on?" "Simply," replied Phil Dwyer, "because we make this our business. We look after our stables ourselves and give personal supervision over our horses. We do not interfere with our trainers unless they go against our judgment. Then we have our way. We do not trust anybody's opinion but our own, and we know for ourselves the condition of our horses and just exactly what they can do. They are also run strictly upon their merits. Then we buy the best, take the best possible care of them, and start our horses under the best possible conditions. In other words, we do this business justly, exactly as we would any other. Ever since we began to run horses we have applied to it exactly the same business rules that are inseparable from a successful conduct of any business matter."

"I hear that you are going to take some of your cracks to England another year?" "I hardly think so. We cannot afford to withdraw our great horses from their numerous engagements here and take them to England for glory or for the satisfaction of beating the Englishmen. I think Tremont, Miss Woodford, and animals of that class are as good horses as there are in the world, and it would be a great satisfaction to see them pitted against the best there is in England, but we are content with our home events."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

THE Committee of Resolutions of the Chicago Convention reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amidst hearty cheering:—

Resolved 1. We express our heartiest and most unqualified approval of national self-government for Ireland.

2. We heartily approve the course pursued by Mr. Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the House of Commons, and renew the expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and ability to achieve Home Rule for Ireland.

3. We extend our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his great efforts on behalf of Irish self-government, and express our gratitude to the English, Scotch, and Welsh democracy for their support of the great Liberal leader and his Irish policy during the recent elections.

4. The Convention hereby returns thanks to the American people and press for their generous support of the cause of self-government for Ireland.

5. We record our sense of the remarkable forbearance and self-restraint of the people of Ireland in face of the dishonest system of extortion and rack-renting pursued by the landlords, and in view of the licence scandalously extended to organized lawlessness in the north of Ireland by partisan officials, and also commend the laudable desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own way.

6. We hereby thank the officers of the Irish National League for their faithful and efficient discharge of their arduous duties.

7. That the following cablegram be forwarded, in the name of the chairman of the Convention, to Mr. Parnell:—"The delegates to the Irish National League Convention in America send greeting of our body, embracing representative citizens of every State and Territory of the Union, and also of Canada, and assure you of the cordial endorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious Convention."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 8.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·795
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew-Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	78·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·8
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	301
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	2·53
year	93·43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 9th Sept.	0·21

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

A RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF BATOUM.

THE *Moscow Gazette* publishes the following accoun of the town and port of Batoum. It begins by saying that the Czar's edict abolishing the free port was published there on July 17, and that it had produced a great sensation. "At the time when Batoum was declared a free port in 1878, most of the Turkish inhabitants emigrated thence to Trebizond, leaving behind only a sparse population of 3,000 souls, which has since increased to 10,000. The Greek element preponderates, but there is also a large number of Armenians. The Russians, a small minority, are lost in the variegated crowd of foreigners. From being a purely Asiatic town, as it was eight years ago, Batoum has become *quasi*-European, notwithstanding the mosques and minarets which have been left standing. The houses are built of wood or bricks imported from Marseilles, and roofed occasionally with zinc as a preservative against the prevailing humidity. In recent buildings, however, especially the custom-house and railway station, which are the finest edifices of the place, stone found in the province has been used. The handsomest quarter is that of the Nouria, situated on the sea-shore at the foot of a hill clothed in verdure. Its principal feature is an esplanade, where the local society resort for promenades and bathing. The barriers of the free port cut the town into two distinct parts, isolating the one from the other. In the one reigned a feverish activity, in the other (the suburbs and environs) calm and tranquility prevailed. The prices of commodoties differed exceedingly on the two sides of the barrier. In the spacious faubourgs, sparsely inhabited by the poor, they where very low; in the town properly so called, where the pressure of population was great, the price of land close to the sea varies from 75 to 100 roubles the sagene (50 square feet), but even in the less-considered quarters the rate is never lower than 25 roubles for the same quantity. Consequently the rent of houses and shops is very high. A miserable holding of the latter class is let for 800 or 1,000 roubles, and a lodging of two rooms cannot be had for less than 200 roubles. Manual labour is at a premium, and fetches four and even five times what it does in purely Russian towns. The wages of a simple domestic range from 10 to 15 roubles a month. In the meantime petty speculators, destitute of capital and credit, have monopolised the entire trade and inundated the town with the refuse of foreign manufactures. It is noteworthy that not a single commercial firm of repute, whether Russian or foreign, has established a branch agency in the free port of Batoum. As regards the inconvenience caused by the barriers in the matter of provisions coming from the surrounding districts, much has been said and written without exaggerating the evil. It is clear that the situation was abnormal, the activity morbid, a state of things which will be changed by the suppression of the free port. The central meeting place for transacting business is a *cafe* facing the sea. The conversation there is limited to Turkish affairs. Turkish coffee is the only beverage, and nothing is smoked but Turkish tobacco. Gambling goes on in the open air, and tables for playing games of hazard extend along the footpath. Despite all difficulties, however, the future of Batoum is assured as well by the superiority of its harbour as by its geographical position. It is the best port in the Black Sea, it has a depth of water close in shore of from 30 to 50 fathoms, and its area would accommodate 15 war vessels without counting a vast number of merchantmen. Neither should it be forgotten that Batoum forms the outlet to a railway 800 versts in length, connecting two seas, and transporting goods not only from Baku and Jifhs, but from our Transcaspian conquests. The Krasnovodsk-Merv line will supply it with considerable quantities of cotton and silk for transportation. Persian wheat is already carried thither in large quantities, along with naphtha from Baku. There is a question of constructing a canal from the latter town, by which its naphtha might flow uninterruptedly from the place of production to the place of shipping. Locomotives and cistern trucks already exist for the carriage of this important article of commerce, the demand for which is on the increase. It is possible, nay, even probable, that the whole trade of Trifils (this is probably a misprint for Poti), whose decay is notorious, will pass over to Batoum. Thus the development of Batoum, justly called the 'Gate of the Caucasus,' in no way depended on its being a free port. It is to be hoped that the adventurers and wretched merchandise imported by them will soon make way for Russian merchants and Russian goods. We must not mit to say that the town, beautifully situated in the midst of mountains and forests, on the borders of the sea, when its marches are drained, will offer many inducements to settle there. The mineral waters of Makhindjaour are famous in the locality."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Sept. 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following native promotions are made, with effect from the 4th Aug 1886:—27th Bo Infy, Drill Havaldar Sardar Khan to be Jamadar vice Sarmukh Singh, pensioned, and Havaldar Hamidullah Khan to be Jamadar vice Inayat Khan, pensioned.

The following transfer is ordered:—Ressaidar Azmatullah Khan from 7th Bo Cavy (Jacob-ka-Risala) to 3rd Bo Cavy.

G G O No. 391, dated 17th Aug 1886, permitting Major-Genl C S de N Lucas, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to proceed to Europe under the Regulations, is cancelled.

Dep Assist Comssy C Duke, P W Dept (Barrack Branch), is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate:—Condr T Crutchley, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for six months' from the date of being struck off duty, Col G S Stevens, SC, Comdt, Aden Troop.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and ten days on private affairs. Major S Babington, S C, Dist Supdt of Police, Poona.

The following native promotion is made, with effect from this date:—5th Regt Bo Cavy—Native Gentleman Muhammad Umar Khan to be Jamadar on probation.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col G E Erskine, Cavalry; and Brigde-Surgn G Y Hunter, I M D.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified:—Lieut-Col (Bt-Col) C T Heathcote, CB, 7th Sept 1886.

In supersession of the privilege leave for ninety days from the 13th April 1886 granted to Lieut-Col G C Hogg, Bo Cavy, Comdt, 4th Cavy (Poona Horse), that officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave on medical certificate for seven months, from that date to the 13th June 1886 under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, and from the 14th June under the new Leave Rules of 1886.

The following extract from General Order by the Govt of India, dated 3rd Sept 1886, is republished:—The following appointments to the Burma Field Force are sanctioned:—Col J Hills, CB, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be Comdg Rl Engr.

The following extract from General Order by the Govt of India, dated 3rd Sept 1886, is republished:—The undermentioned officer, appointed by the Secy of State for India, probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—Bo Staff Corps—Lieut K H Eddis, Royal West Kent Regt.

The following extract from General Order by the Govt of India, No. 596, dated 3rd Sept 1886, is republished:—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Nov 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List.

Major-Genl A B Little, Bo SC, is placed on the list of Lieut-Genls in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut-Genl G R S Burrows, Bo Infy, on the 1st July 1886.

Col G A Laughton, Bo SC, is placed on the list of Major-Genls in consequence of the promotion of Major-Genl A B Little, Bo SC, to the rank of Lieut-Genl on the 1st July 1886.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, dated 3rd Sept 1886, is republished:—The undermentioned Sub-Condrs on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified:—

F Clarke and W Smith, 1st Jan 1886; and T Martin, 9th Feb 1886.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd A G Caue, MA, Chaplain of Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 14th Sept 1886.

The Rev H N Midwinter, MA, Garrison Chaplain, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Poona during the absence of the Rev A G Cane.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Lee Warner, CS, and Capt J W Wray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 28th ultimo.

The following Notifications by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept are republished:—

The privilege leave granted by Foreign Dept Notification No. 1513G, dated the 29th July 1886, to Col J C Berkeley, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, is extended by one month from the 8th Sept 1886.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to invest the officer holding for the time being the appointment of Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda with the powers of a Sessions Judge, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure; and to direct that the said powers be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to invest Lieut-Col W S Peat, Second Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, with the ordinary powers of a Magte of the First Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with the additional powers specified in Schedule IV. of the Code as powers with which a Magte of the First Class may be invested by the Local Govt; and to direct that the said powers be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Amratlal Bechar, Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj, was in charge of the current duties of that Court, in addition to his own, from 24th June to 13th July 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr J W S Dracup, Mamlatdar of Gogha in the Ahmedabad Dist, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the Dist of Ahmedabad.

Messrs E T Candy and W H Crowe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist and Sessions Judge and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan at Poona on the 25th ultimo.

Mr Gurbooma Jowhursing, Actg Head Munshi of taluka Hyderabad, in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Hyderabad.

Mr K. R. Bomanjee, Assit Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Kaira, is invested with additional powers.

Mr Lakshmanrao Vidhal has been appointed, with effect from the 16th ultimo, to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegaon in the Nasick Dist during the absence of Mr Ramchandra Babaji on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn B N Koyaji, H M's 27 N L I, was in executive charge of the Dist Jail at Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, from the 13th to the 18th May 1886, both days inclusive.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W C Rand, Magte of the First Class in the district of Ratnagiri, to be a visitor of the Dist Jail at Ratnagiri.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb G B Nene and Rao Saheb S V Patwardhan, BA, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Educational Inspector, Central Divn, on the 24th Aug 1886.

Rao Saheb S V Patwardhan, BA, and Mr M V Kane, B A, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Educational Inspr, Southern Div, on the 23rd Aug 1886.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Vyankatesh Bapuji Vadekar to be Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur, vice Mr Narayan Bhikaji, retired; Khan Bahadur Edulji Dosabhai to be fourth grade Depy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhikaji, retired; Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti to be sub pro tem. Dist Depy Collr, Nasik; Khan Bahadur Phiroz Hoshang Dastur to be fifth grade Depy Collr vice Khan Bahadur Edulji Dosabhai, promoted; and Mr Ragunath Sadashiv Jayakar to act as Dist Depy Collr, Kolaba, till further orders.

A W Crowley-Boevey, CS, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr H C Dixon, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F L Charles, CS, to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the absence of Mr E C K Ollivant, CS, or until further orders.

The services of Surgn A W F Street are replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Mily Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Pestanji Hormusji Patuck, BA, LCE, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Ahmednagar, during Mr Pottinger's absence on privilege leave.

Capt E C Spilsbury, RE, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Bombay Defences, during Col W Merriman's absence on privilege leave.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ratanji delivered over and Khan Bahadur Adarji Nasserwanji received charge of the office of the Depy Collr in charge Huzur Accounts, Ahmedabad, on the 30th ultimo.

Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundo, Dist Depy Collr, delivered over and Mr. A. A. Hughes, Assist Collr, received charge of the Dhulia Taluka in the Khandesh Dist on the 21st Aug 1886.

Mr H A Hughes, Assist Collr, and Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar, Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, respectively delived over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr, Khandesh, on the 4th Aug 1886.

Rao Bahadur C M Thatte, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte, First Class, Satara, delivered over and Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya, Dist Depy Collr and Magte, First Class, received charge of the Huzur Treasury and the Account Office and of the office of the Huzur Depy Collr and Magte, first Class, Satara, on the 16th Aug., 1886.

Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath Biwalkar, Mamlatdar, on special duty in connection with the Western Deccan Railway, rejoined his substantive appointment as Mamlatdar of Koregaon in the Sattara Dist on the 25th Aug 1886, and Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Wad, who was doing duty at Koregaon, rejoined his substantive appointment as Mamlatdar of taluka Khatav on the 9th March 1886.

Mr H N Alexander delivered over and Lieut-Col W H Wilson received charge of the office of the Dist Supdt of Police, Nasik, on the 26th ult.

Rao Saheb Raghavendra Shamrao, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Hanmanta Beur, Mamlatdar of Muddebihal, is transferred to Kaighatgi.

Rao Saheb Venkaji Balwant Lakdi, Mamlatdar of Kaighatgi, is transferred to Muddebihal.

Rao Saheb Shesho Krishna Mudkavi, first grade Mamlatdar of Chikodi, is transferred to Belgaum, and Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Belgaum, is transferred to Chikodi.

Rao Saheb Sitaram Gopal Soman is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Mahad during the employment of Rao Saheb Hari Ramchandra Takle on special duty.

Rao Saheb Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti, second grade Mamlatdar, to be first grade Mamlatdar vice Rao Saheb Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, appointed six grade Depy Collr.

During the employment of Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti as pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr, the following promotions are ordered, with effect from 6th inst:—Rao Saheb Bhikaji Keshav Edlabadkar to be pro tem first grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Parashuram Ballal Shitut to be pro tem second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Govind Venkatesh Datar to be pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan, Actg Mamlatdar at Yellapur, to be pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Consequent on the retirement of Rao Saheb Bindurao Anant, first grade Mamlatdar of Khanapur, the following promotions are ordered, with effect from the date of Rao Saheb Bindurao's retirement:—Rao Saheb Antaji Bapuji Paradkar, pro tem first grade Mamlatdar, to be first grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Shriniwas Krishna Bodikotkar to be second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Yeshwant Kashinath to be third grade Mamlatdar; Azam Shriniwas Venkatesh Yakjiri Chinnis, to the Coll of Belgaum, to be Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, and is posted to Siddapur in the Kanara Dist; Rao Saheb Mangeshrao Anant is transferred from Siddapur to Haliyal; and Rao Saheb Laxuman Mangesh is transfered from Haliyal in Kanara to Khanapur in Belgaum.

The above transfers to take effect from the 1st of Nov till then Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra Shirhatti to do duty as Mamlatdar at Khanapur and Rao Saheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad at Kumta.

Messrs A R Maidment and J H Dickinson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Alibag Range, on the 20th ultimo.

Messrs Jehangir Dossabhai Framji and H L Wright respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Customs, in charge Prince's Dock Custom House and Tobacco Dept on the 30th ultimo.

Messrs A N Wadia and W E Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of of the Assist Collr of Customs in charge Export and Opium Depts on the 31st ult.

Messrs W E Young and Jehangir Dossabhai Framji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Customs in charge Import Dept on the 31st ult.

Surgn A Sargent delivered over charge on the 19th Aug, 1886, and Surgn-Major P Murphy, MD, received charge of the Dhulia Dist Jail on the 27th idem.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 5 days is granted to the Hon W W Hunter, CSI, CIE, LLD, Director-Genl of Statistics to the Govt of India, from the 20th Sept next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

2nd Sept.—H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67, sec 26, to grant the Hon'ble Sir S C Bayley, KCSI, CIE, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of 6 months, from the 15th inst, or any other date on which he may avail himself of it.

Col H. M. Repton, Depy Commr, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Depy Commr, 1st Class, vice Col M P Ricketts.

Medical.—With reference to Home Dept Notifications No. 543, dated 13th Oct 1885, and No. 221, dated 31st May 1886, the services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh:—Surg G M Nixon, and Surg J F Maclaren, MB.

Judicial.—H M's Secy of State has granted an extension of leave for 2 months on medical certificate to Mr. A Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Mr L P D Broughton, Administrator-Genl of Beni, is granted leave of absence for one year, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F J Marsden, Barrister-at-law, Chief Presidency Magt, Calcutta, to officiate as Administrator-Genl of Beni during the absence of Mr. Broughton on leave, or until further orders.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev A W R Quinlan, Chaplain of Moradabad, to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, from the 13th Aug 1886.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surg P D Pank, Civil Surg, Bickaneer, is granted privilege leave for 89 days, from the 8th Sept 1886, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surg-Maj D P Macdonold, MD, Medical officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Bundelkhad Political Agency in addition to his other duties, from the 28th July 1886, vice Surg P Mullane proceeded on duty to Burma.

The privilege leave granted by Foreign Dept Notification, No 1513G, dated 29th July 1886, to Col J C Berkeley, Resident of the 2nd Class and Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, is extented by 1 month from the 8th Sept 1886.

Capt C Herbert, Political Asst of the 1st Class, sub pro tem and Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, is appointed to be Asst Commr of Merwara, from the 16th Aug 1886.

Mr. L W King, CS, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub pro tem and Asst Commr of Ajmere, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th Sept 1886, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

In continuation of this leave Mr. King is also granted examination leave for two months, under Rule 3, sec 78 of the Civil Leave Code.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr T W Rawlins, offg Acct-Genl and Commr of Paper Currency, Bombay, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of those offices from Mr. A F Cox, and Mr A F Cox resumed charge of the duties of Depy Acct-Genl, Bombay, from Mr C E Crawley, before noon on the 24th Aug 1886. Mr Crawley resumed charge of the duties of Asst Acct-Genl, Bombay, on the same day.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments to the Burma Field Force are sanctioned:—

Col J Hills, CB, Royal (late Bombay) Engrs, to be Commanding Royal Engr;

Capt. F. T. N. Spratt, RE, Mily Works Dept, to be Bgde-Maj of Royal Engrs;

Maj W. P. Symons, South Wales Borderers, Asst Adj.Genl for Musketry, Madras Army, to be Comdt, Corps of Mounted Infy;

Lieut G. V Burrows, MSC., Wing Officer, 14th Madras Infy, to be Staff Officer, Corps of Mounted Infy, from date of joining.

Brigade Staff.—Bgdr-Genl (with temporary rank) F. B. Norman, CB., BSC., to be a Bgdr-Genl on the Estabt, vice Maj-Genl E Dandridge, who vacates his command on promotion. Dated 1st Sept 1886.

Hyderabad Contingent.—Col W. J. Bell, M.S.C., Comdt, 2ndCavy, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Comdt. of the Hyderabad Contingent, with the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl, vice Col T. H. Way, proceeding to Burma on field service with his regiment and during the absence of Bgdr-Genl J. W. McQueen, CB., Comdg Panjab Frontier Force. Dated 29th Aug 1886.

Commissariat Department.—Lieut A. B. C. Williams, Sub-Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd Class, on probation is confirmed in that appointment from the 12th May 1885.

Medical Department.—Bgdr.Surg (now Depy Surg-Genl) J.H Thornton, CB., MB., Indian Medical Service Benl Estabt, to be Depy Surg-Genl with temporary rank, for the period during which he held the appointment of Principal Medical Officer at Suakin, viz., from the 4th June to the 15th Nov. 1885.

Staff Corps.—Lieut Eric John Eagles Worsley, Welsh Regt, Wing Officer, 16th Beni Infy, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, is admitted to the BSC., from the 13th Nov. 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy of State for India, probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut L Coape-Smith, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut J H B Beresford, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut H St G Thomas Royal Sussex Regt; Lieut E W L Holt, Duke of Connaught's Infy. Lieut R M Mann, 6th Dragoons. Lieut T S Young, South Lancashire Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps—Lieut K H Eddis, Royal West Kent Regt.

Volunteer Corps—Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Mr Thomas Taylor to be Lieut, to complete the Estabt.

Furlough and Leave—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Capt the Hon M G Talbot, RE, Asst Supdt, 1st Grade, Offg Depy Supdt, 4th Grade, Survey of India, (p a) for 1 year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Lieut J E Nixon, BSC, 18th Benl Cavy, (p a) for 121 days.

Lieut A G Peyton, BSC, 9th Benl Lancers, (p a) for 1 year.

Surg-Maj O T Duke, MB, 16th Benl Cavy, (m c) for 1 year.

Surg G Jameson, (p a) for 182 days.

Sub-Asst Apothecary T H Bonnar is granted furlough in India (m c) for 327 days, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, from the 8th Feb 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut-Col J B Sparks, BSC, (p a) for 212 days.

Maj T Shepherd, BSC, (p a) for 91 days.

Capt A L Mein, RE, (p a) for 1 year.

Lieut A C Batten, BSC (m c for 2 months.

Col T J Watson, BSC, is granted an extension of leave out of India (p a) for 183 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Promotions.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Nov 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—

Maj-Genl A B Little, Bo SC, is placed on the list of Lieut-Genls, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut-Genl G R S Burrows, Bo Infy, on the 1st July 1886.

Maj-Genl J Nation, CB, B SC, is placed on the list of Lieut-Genls, in consequence of the tranfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Maj-Genl Sir J Watson, KCB, VC Bo SC, (whose name is borne on the list of Lieut-Genls of the Indian Army), on the 1st July 1886.

Col G A Laughton, Bo SC, is placed on the list of Maj-Genls in consequence of the promotion of Maj-Genl A B Little, Bo SC, to the rank of Lieut-Genl on the 1st July 1886.

Col Sir H H Gough, KCB, VC, BSC, is placed on the list of Maj-Genls in consequence of the death of Col T C Georges, MSC, (whose name is borne on the list of Maj-Genls of the Indian Army, on 11th July 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C A Bull, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

Mr R S Strachey, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, N-W P and Oudh, temporarily employed in the Accts Branch as Depy Exmr, is transferred to the Engr Estabmt and posted to British Burma.

With reference to P W D Notification No 40, dated the 15th Feb 1886, Mr G B Reynolds, Depy Manager, Umaria Colliery, is appointed Manager vice Mr J Y Davidson, until futher orders.

Mr J J Lenehan, Depy Examiner, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Benl Railway.

Mr A B Gatherer, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from Hyderabad to Assam.

DIRECTORS-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr W Monies, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is granted leave on medical certificate for 4 months, from the 1st June 1886, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of the same.

Mr A S Gerard, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of 8 months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the 12 months' furlough and 6 months' extension previously granted him.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Adjt.-General's Office, Ootacamund, 3rd Sept 1886.

The following departmental transfers are ordered:—

Lieut-Col W L Banking, Infy Genl List, Depy Assist Adjt Genl, Eastern Dist, to Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Ceded Dist.

Lieut-Col G E Weston, Infy Genl List, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Ceded Dist, to Depy Assist Adjt Genl. Eastern Dist. With reference to the above, Lieut-Col Weston, Offg Assist Adjt Genl, Army Head Quarters, is directed to join his appointment forthwith.

With the sanction of Govt, Major W A Yule, Assist Qr Mr Genl, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is directed to proceed to Ootacamund, for duty in the office of the Qr Mr Genl, and Major J E Porteous, Offg Depy Assist Qr Mr Genl, is temporarily transferred from the Ceded Dist, to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The duties of the Depy Assist Qr Mr Genl, Ceded Dist, will be performed by the Depy Assist Adjt Genl, in addition to his own, till further orders.

Capt H A D Curtis is appointed to officiate as Adjt, RA, Eastern Dist, until further orders, vice Lieut Forde, relieved.

So much of G O C C No 332 of 1886, as refers to Bgdr Genl M G Farrington, is cancelled.

Vetry Surgn E J Lawson, to be attached fo the 1st Madras Lancers, under orders for service in Burma.

Major H Hope, 1st Madras Lancers, Assist Adjt Genl and Offg Depy Adjt Genl, Army Head Quarters, will proceed without delay to rejoin his reziment at Bangalore, under orders for service in Burma.

Major Genl S H E Chamier, CB, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is permitted at his own request, to proceed to England, on or after the 24th Sept 883, the date on which he will be unemployed.

Capt W H Biddell, 2nd Battn Bedford Regt, now on accumulated privilege leave, is permitted to remain in England, in anticipation of the leave which will be granted him by H E the C-in-C in India.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Adjutant General's Department, Musketry.

Major W Stainforth, 21st Regt Mad Infy, Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry, to officiate as Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry during the absence of Major Symons on field service, Major Stainforth is posted to the 1st district.

14th Hussars—Hon G H Gough, Major (B Lieut-Col) to be Insprr, vice Lieut Mitchel relieved

NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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AND

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Mugjid „	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Kalipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hulia Gate	Moortisapor
Dadur	Burhanpur	Chandnee	Mohona
Sion	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorur;
Coorla	Dongergaum	Narel	Ruhnakra*
Ghat-Cooper	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Malker
Bhandoop	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Chandoon
Tannah*	Jawar	Padesdari	Dingaon
Deowa	Beorh	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Singrdi	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Titwalla	Harsud	Karli	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Wyrwar;
Wassind	Hirsingee	Tulligaon	Sindee
Shapoor	Sukhi	Salaivadi	Boree
Atgaum	Timoornee	Chinchwad	Kapri
Khurdee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Sewgaon
Kussarah*	Sewnee	Poona*†¶	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Dharam	Lonee	Keim
Ghotee	Khundi	Goroolee	Barsee Road
Ballgaum	Dularia	Yeoat	Mardeh
Deolalee B. Siding	Etawee for	Kheirgaum	Pankroy
Nassick Rd*	Hoshangabad	Patna	Shilapur*‡
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Boreball	Kurubgam
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodnee
Manmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Gooroor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Goolburga
Naidongree	Baskeri	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*‡
Challisgaum	Bahai	Warrongaum	Wadi
Kuljoonum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Yulwar
Gaina	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Kurell (for Sangor)	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Nursingpore	Siswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Mandoora	Kistna
Miswlee		Jullum†	Chickaga
Julgaum		Sheagaum*.	Raichore*†

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Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Dango Road	Umleesur	Byculla†
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Road
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahalaxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Mosgaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutee
Mahim	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Dongree	Chadurpore	Changlee
Gorogaum	Beeleemora	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Umuisar	Baroda*	Veerungaum
(Depot)	Nowsaree	Waisnd	Jhond
Bhyndar	Murolee	Nowlee	Petlaud
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Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Loteeana
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Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad. See at the end.
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Mussepetgate	

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Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanosra
	Ujalvar	Kunkavar	Bongad
Lunidi	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Varied
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for

‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.

¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

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NOTICES.

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Carlton Butter Dish, with Swing Cover, Glass Lining. Rs. 41 Cash.

Egg Boiler, with Spirit Lamp, and

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In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

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THE PLAIN PATTERN.

THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each,
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY.

August 13th, 1886.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

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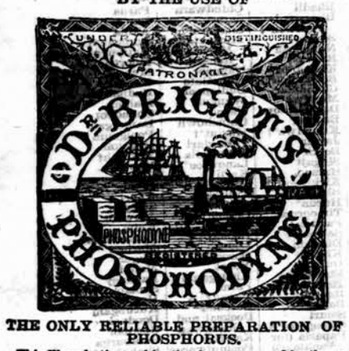
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10. FIG. 11. FIG. 12.

FIG. 13. FIG. 14. FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
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